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War Still An Option For Israel, Gur Warns

TEL AVIV, June 26 (UPI)—Israel's military chief warned in an interview published today that Israel would declare war on its Arab neighbors if necessary to protect its existence.

He said that the next round of fighting could be a "push-button war" involving extensive use of missiles.

"We must preserve our option to declare war if the skies darken," Gen. Mordechai Gur said in an article in the army magazine *Samahaneh*. "This is important to us and important to the world. It is important to our neighbors to have them know that this option, under which we will declare war in the event that certain conditions evolve—this option remains open," Gen. Gur said. He did not specify what those conditions were.

After the October war of 1973, then-Prime Minister Golda Meir said that Israel did not initiate the fighting with a pre-emptive strike against the Arab troop buildup on its frontiers because of political considerations, a decision widely criticized by her political opposition.

Lessons of 1973

Gen. Gur said that the lessons of the 1973 war were already being applied by the army in case of renewed fighting.

"We are at the application stage on a higher level, and, once the means which we are interested in purchasing arrive, we shall be able to close the circle," he said. He did not elaborate.

One of the areas on which the army is concentrating, Gen. Gur said, is the Arab use of Soviet-made ground-to-ground missiles, which they used on a limited scale in the October war.

"The Russians may very likely succeed in halting the advance of our armor and our tanks," he said. "We must certainly take into account the fact that the use of missiles will constitute one of the opening gambits of a war."

Gen. Gur said that Israel's answer to the Arab missiles would be its air force.

"Instruments operated by men will determine the fate of the campaign," he said. "We must learn from this as well as from other lessons not to be afraid of push-button wars."

In Jerusalem, police dismantled three bazooka rockets near the newly built housing development of Ramot Eshkol in the formerly Arab eastern sector of the city.

May Be Biggest in History

\$100-Million Swindle Duped Prominent American Figures

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Top show-business personalities, business magnates and big-name lawyers were among victims of a \$100-million oil-drilling swindle, *Wall Street Journal* said today.

The newspaper said it may be the biggest swindle of its kind in history.

Investors sank about \$130 million in it and lost \$30 million when it went astray, the newspaper said. The Securities and Exchange Commission called it a "Ponzi scheme," in which the swindlers pay off early investors with money from more recent investors.

Show-business investors identified by the newspaper and the amounts they invested included Andy Williams (\$38,000), Jack Benny (\$30,000), rock singer David Cassidy (\$30,000), Walker, Mañana (\$30,000) and Lisa Minnelli (\$31,000).

Businessmen who had a major stake included Fred Borch, former chairman of General Electric Co., \$440,000; Walker Wriston, chairman of the First National City Bank, \$211,000; Russell McFall, chairman and president of Western Union, \$394,000; John Martin, executive committee chairman of Heublein Co., \$361,000; and Ralph Hart, director and former chairman of Heublein, \$322,000.

Lawyers included Henry Fox of Washington, \$106,500; Earl Kintner of Washington, \$127,000; and Richard Storrs, \$115,000.

Tax Shelter

The newspaper said the case centers on Home-Stake Production Co., a Tulsa, Okla., oil-drilling company, which the SEC declared insolvent last September and is investigating.

The trustee in Home-Stake's bankruptcy and four groups of investors have filed suits in federal and state courts in Tulsa



NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns turns pages of new Atlantic declaration as President Nixon closes his pen after signing the document yesterday at ceremonies in Brussels.

For \$78 Million of Uranium

U.S. Signs A-Pacts With Egypt, Israel

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, June 26 (WP)—The United States today signed provisional contracts with Egypt and Israel to supply them with \$78 million of uranium fuel for the atomic power plants promised them by President Nixon on his Middle East tour.

The contracts were signed by Dixy Lee Ray, Atomic Energy Commission chairman, who accepted a down payment of \$680,000 from Egypt and \$730,000 from Israel. Both checks were drawn on New York's Morgan Trust Co. Israel mailed in its check and signed contract, Egypt was represented at a formal signing by Ahmad Sultan Ismail, minister for electric power.

Both contracts were signed four days before a June 30 deadline, when the AEC must cut off all new uranium fuel contracts because it has sold out its capacity for the next eight years. By law, the AEC is not permitted to sign uranium fuel contracts above its stated fuel capacity.

There are plans to increase the AEC's uranium fuel capacity by 60 percent, but until that is physically done the AEC cannot

sell any of that uranium fuel.

The contracts signed with Egypt and Israel call for shipment of initial fuel bundles of 115,000 pounds of uranium oxide. Each original fuel load for the 600,000 kilowatt power plants will con-

tain uranium enriched with 2.38 percent U-235. This is the isotope of uranium that fissions and sustains the chain reaction.

Each contract calls for eight uranium reloads, usually made once every 13 or 14 months. Each country will receive a total of 184,000 pounds of uranium in the eight reloads, all of them enriched at just under 3 percent U-235.

The contracts are for \$39 million for each nation, spread out over 10 years. No details of the financing were available.

The contracts with the two Middle East countries were signed with unusual speed, partly because of President Nixon's personal interest in the deals. Commissioners of the AEC only learned about the plan to supply nuclear power to the Middle East a month before the President left on his tour.

One reason for the haste was that the United States felt that if it did not promise nuclear power to the Middle East, the French and Russians would. Neither France nor the Soviet Union insists on the safeguards that the United States does.

There is a French-built research reactor already operating in Israel. A research reactor of similar design was built by the Russians for Egypt. Neither one has the kinds of safeguards built into American-built power plants,

such as inspections of fuel loadings.

The contracts signed today were provisional, meaning they depend on what kinds of safeguards the United States is able to negotiate with both countries. One thing the United States is believed ready to insist on is that the fuel be reprocessed outside the Middle East, so that no plutonium can be extracted out of the spent fuel by the two countries.

Plutonium is a usable atomic bomb material. Uranium enriched with less than three percent U-235 is not.

Chile Confirms Pinochet as Its 'Supreme Chief'

SANTIAGO, June 26 (AP)—Chile's military government issued a decree last night naming Gen. Augusto Pinochet "supreme chief of the nation."

It had been announced last week that the four-man military junta would reorganize the government, with Gen. Pinochet as chief executive. Yesterday's decree made it official.

The decree, called a "minicoinstitution" by legal observers, said the junta has assumed all legislative and executive powers. These powers actually have been exercised by the junta since Sept. 11, when the armed forces ousted President Salvador Allende, dissolved parliament and banned all political activities.

The naming of Gen. Pinochet as supreme chief was seen as further evidence that the armed forces do not plan any early return to an elected, civilian government. Gen. Pinochet said recently that the junta would govern at least five years "and perhaps much longer."

The decree states that Chile's judicial system will remain autonomous but with the supreme chief having the authority to appoint judges. Gen. Pinochet also is commander-in-chief of the army and thus head of Chile's most powerful military force.

Ticket Out of School

DUESSELDORF, West Germany, June 26 (UPI)—The Culture Ministry of the North Rhine Westphalia State has told teachers to exempt students from afternoon classes if they can show a World Cup ticket.



John D. Ehrlichman and his wife arriving at court in Washington yesterday for his trial.

Closer Consultation Pledged

Nixon, Other NATO Leaders Sign New Alliance Declaration

By Alvin Shuster

BRUSSELS, June 26 (NYT)—President Nixon and the other leaders of the 15-nation North Atlantic alliance today signed a new declaration designed to assure close consultations and to end the months of bickering among the allies.

The public ceremony and the private meetings, coming on the eve of Mr. Nixon's departure for Moscow, were intended not only to revitalize the 25-year-old North Atlantic Treaty Organization but also to enable the President to provide assurances to the allies that he would protect their interests in his talks with the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

"We not only will consult with our allies in this great alliance before but also afterwards, to make sure that our negotiations serve not only the cause of peace, but also the cause of freedom and everything it means to those who are privileged to be members of this great alliance," the President said at a luncheon.

The declaration, shaped to guide the alliance through its second 25 years, was made public a week ago after its approval in Ottawa at a meeting of the alliance's foreign ministers. The ceremony marked the formal conclusion of some 14 months of bargaining that began after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger called for a "Year of Europe."

The Ottawa declaration reaffirmed that the alliance's common defense was "one and indivisible" and that "an attack on one" was an attack against all. It restated the basic security interests of North America and the European allies, stressing that the security of the alliance was largely dependent on U.S. security forces.

Nuclear Contributions

Moreover, it stated that the European members, including Britain and France, which have nuclear forces, would contribute enough to maintain defense levels capable of "detering and if necessary repelling" Soviet attack. It added that American forces would be kept at levels in Europe necessary to deter attack and defend the North Atlantic area.

On the question of consultation, which has stirred transatlantic tensions, the alliance members pledged themselves to "frank and timely consultations" on common problems, including issues outside the alliance area, such as the Middle East. Much of the recent strain in the alliance stemmed from differences between the United States and its allies during the Middle East war in October.

The President spelled out his views on consultation and his

Moscow visit, among other issues, at a two-hour private meeting with the alliance leaders. Ronald Ziegler, the White House spokesman, quoted Mr. Nixon as saying that consultation "should not be viewed as a legally binding obligation."

Rabier, Mr. Ziegler added, the President said that the purpose of the Atlantic document was to "symbolize a spirit of cooperation within the alliance" that the

United States "hopes will grow into a recognition that no member of the alliance should consider taking any actions... affecting the alliance without seeking the support and understanding of its members."

While officials of the European allies expressed satisfaction today with the assurances, the question remained of just how the pledges on consultation will work. There was no great sense of

historic occasion today as Mr. Nixon and the other leaders entered the main council room at NATO's permanent headquarters to sign the Atlantic declaration. In a sense the ceremony represented a delayed birthday party, coming some three months after the 25th anniversary of the alliance.

The document was carried around to each delegation and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Doubling up, President Nixon shakes hands and checks watch on way to Brussels lunch.

Released From Mental Hospital

Russia Frees Dissident Grigorenko

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, June 26 (WP)—Former Soviet Army Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, a holder of the Order of Lenin who became a leading political dissident, was released today from a mental hospital after spending five years in detention.

Friends of the general's family said he looked well, but was tired and a little confused because he had learned only this morning that he was to be allowed to go home. Mr. Grigorenko, 61, spent the afternoon dining and toasting his freedom with port wine, the friends said.

Mr. Grigorenko's confinement without trial has received widespread publicity in the West over the years, and his sudden release now on the eve of President Nixon's arrival tomorrow for talks with Soviet party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev is being interpreted here as a sign of growing Soviet sensitivity to the public relations aspects of détente.

"You must understand that we are only learning the importance of these things," one prominent Soviet expert on relations with the United States observed this week.

Visas for Panovs

He was commenting on the decision of Soviet authorities earlier this month to grant exit visas to Valery Panov and his wife Galina—another abrupt move to terminate a case that had become a human rights cause célèbre in the United States and Europe.

Mr. Panov, one of the Soviet

Union's best known ballet dancers, had requested permission to emigrate with his wife two years ago and was subsequently fired from his job with the Kirov Ballet in

Leonid and subjected to personal harassment. The Panovs are now in Israel.

In recent months, a number of other Soviet intellectuals and dissidents seeking to leave the country have been given visas. And the most famous dissident intellectual of all—Alexander Solzhenitsyn—the writer—was sent into exile in the West rather than to jail, as he might have been in another era.

"Our decision on Solzhenitsyn has worked well," one Soviet official commented the other day. Mr. Grigorenko, Mr. Panov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn, of course, are internationally recognized, each in his own way. There are dozens of other persons still in difficulty who are not as well known.

In an open letter earlier this week to Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev, Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, listed the names of 68 people now being held in prisons, mental hospitals or



Pyotr Grigorenko

France, Iran to Sign Today Accord on Nuclear Energy

PARIS, June 26 (IPT)—France and Iran will sign a technical cooperation agreement on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy tomorrow, the French Foreign Ministry said today.

It was believed that the agreement would cover the sale of five nuclear power plants and the

supply of enriched uranium, plus training for Iranian technicians. But official details were not immediately available.

Shah Mohammed Reza, who is on an official visit to France, has said several times that he intended to conclude such an agreement. In talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today, the Shah's delegation included the secretary of state for atomic energy, Akbar Etemad.

The Shah today also called for a partnership between the Middle East oil states and the industrial powers of Western Europe. Iran could supply 50 percent of Western Europe's gas needs, he told a luncheon of French business leaders. He suggested that a gas pipeline could be built from Iran to Europe.

"Iran wishes to see a strong and united Europe," the Shah said. "We must assist each other and rely on a greater interdependence between our two areas."

The monarch's talks with President Giscard d'Estaing have centered on increasing trade ties on a basis of oil in exchange for nuclear and other technological assistance.

Petrochemical Complex

Iran is also ordering a petrochemical complex and other major industrial projects from France, officials said.

It will supply France with large quantities of crude oil and gas.

The Shah, who yesterday visited France's nuclear research center at Saclay, near Paris, is due to see the French nuclear power plant center in Marcoule, southern France, Friday before leaving for home Saturday aboard a French-British Concorde jet.

Prospective Jurors Questioned

Trial of Ehrlichman, 3 Others For Ellsberg Break-In Starts

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 26 (IPT)—The trial of the former White House chief domestic adviser, John Ehrlichman, and three co-defendants, on charges relating to the September, 1971, burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist in Los Angeles opened today in federal court.

District Judge Gerhard Gesell started with a brief description of the case and immediately began questioning prospective jurors from an initial pool of 60 persons. Additional groups of jurors are available if necessary. The judge said that the defendants are accused of conspiracy to violate the Constitution's prohibition of searches without a warrant through the break-in of the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, a psychiatrist who had been treating Mr. Ellsberg.

Secrets Leaked

At the time, Mr. Ellsberg had been indicted for leaking the top secret Pentagon papers to the

news media. The purpose of the operation was to obtain Mr. Ellsberg's records so that a psychiatric study of him could be prepared.

Judge Gesell told prospective jurors that they should expect a trial of from four to six weeks. He said that the panel would be sequestered in a private college and that weekend visits by members of the jurors' families would be permitted.

Twelve jurors and six alternates are to be selected, a process that could take some time since Judge Gesell has allowed the defense 36 peremptory challenges and the prosecution 31. Using a peremptory challenge, an attorney can ask that a prospective juror be excused without stating any reason. Jurors also can be excused for cause when it is shown that some bias or some connection with the defendants, attorneys or witnesses exists.

The four men, Mr. Ehrlichman (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Peace in Middle East May Cost U.S. Billions

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—The price of peace in the Middle East seems likely to include billions of dollars in aid and private investment from the United States.

Except for oil-rich Saudi Arabia, President Nixon talked blithely about new dollars at every stop on his recent five-nation tour. Though he was always careful to warn that Congress has the last word, Mr. Nixon encouraged the impression he would do what he could to help.

A Senate foreign policy analyst grumbled: "He sort of smothered them in a Santa Claus fashion."

Actually, in the flurry of communiqués and speeches, Mr. Nixon didn't give away a dime. Except for the nuclear reactors promised to Israel and Egypt, practically everything he mentioned on his tour was already

known. Furthermore, State Department officials insist that no secret commitments were made.

The list of possibilities, however, suggests that Congress will have to weigh the costs of peace in the years ahead. That might be, as one official noted, a lot cheaper than the costs of war in years past. Here are principal elements in that picture:

- A net increase of about \$500 million in military and economic aid to the Arab nations is already pending before Congress. This was cited by Mr. Nixon on his tour as symbolic of the new atmosphere of cooperation.

- President Nixon's promise of a long-term military assistance to Israel is at the moment far from being translated into dollars and cents. But the Israeli request would quadruple the stakes—\$2 billion a year compared to a normal level of \$450 million to \$500 million.

- The nuclear reactors prom-

ised to Israel and Egypt are to be sold, not given away, although U. S. taxpayers may wind up subsidizing them partially through the financing for the 600,000-kilowatt plants. According to sources, each will cost an estimated \$350 million, more than half of which would be in materials and labor from those countries.

The U.S. export value would be about \$150 million each with another \$26 million for the sale of a 10-year supply of fuel. If Congress does not block the sales, the projects could be financed through the Export-Import Bank which has provided partial low-interest financing for reactors sold to other nations. No decisions have been made on that yet.

- According to Pentagon sources, additional arms proposals are in the works for Lebanon and Jordan, which will be small, modest in size. The more signifi-

cant question of whether the United States could become the major supplier of arms for Egypt is still unanswered, at least on the public record, although Israeli sources said they have been assured that the United States does not contemplate giving arms to Egypt or Syria.

- In four countries, the U.S. has established joint commissions or similar machinery to stimulate investment or aid projects. In Egypt, for instance, Mr. Nixon spoke optimistically of private ventures from petrochemicals to banking, exceeding \$2 billion.

A State Department official, evaluating the presidential tour of the Middle East and its accomplishments, remarked: "What you really have is a proliferation of joint commissions. Saudi Arabia got one before the trip. Now everybody wants one."

Future progress on these items and others all depend, of course, on whether Israel and its Arab neighbors continue to take the road toward a permanent settlement of their differences. A special fund of \$100 million, for instance, is intended for Syria, but only if Syria behaves peacefully.

And several officials pointed out that, despite the big dollar signs, the U.S. taxpayers may not bear the major burden of Middle East development. "The capital is right there in the Middle East," said a White House aide. "If you're talking about 10 or 15 billion over the years, that money is already there."

The idea is that both arms sales and economic ventures in the Arab nations could be financed from the accumulation of capital flowing to the oil-rich sheikhs. U.S. business would lend its technology and get a piece of the investment.

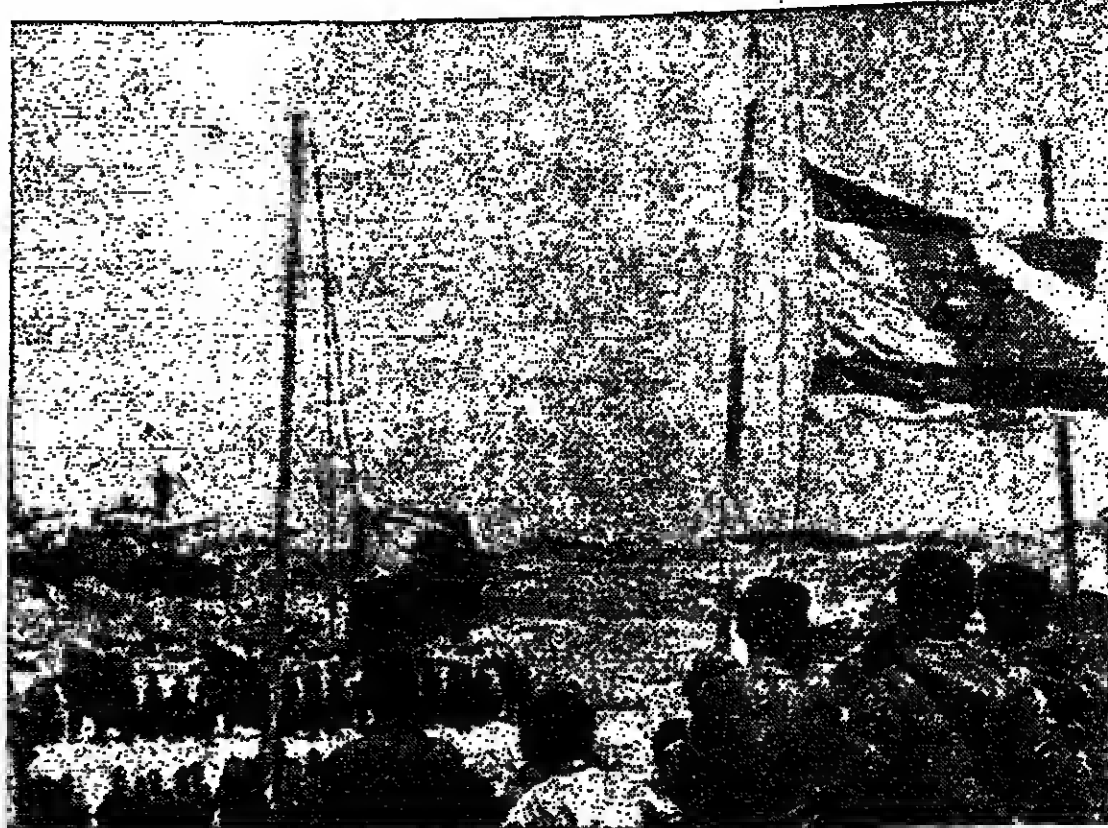
The settlement so far, however, has already raised expectations among the Middle East nations and the "even-handed" diplomacy in which the United States is to help both sides will require a delicate balancing between the adversaries.

Islam Conference Hits Aid to Israel

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 26 (Reuters).—Islamic foreign ministers yesterday called on the international community to impose political and economic sanctions against Israel.

The call came in a 25-page joint communiqué issued at the end of the ministers' five-day conference here.

The communiqué requested "all nations which supply Israel with arms and political, economic, financial and human support, thus enabling it to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policy, to desist forthwith from doing so."



Israeli Star-of-David flag hoisted at post on Mount Hermon taken over by UN units.

Assad Raises Flag at Take-Over

Syrians Return to a Devastated Kuneitra

KUNEITRA, Syria, June 26 (AP).—Thousands of excited Syrians crowded into this shattered Golan Heights city today less than 24 hours after the withdrawal of Israeli forces ended seven years of occupation.

President Hafez al-Assad drove 35 miles on traffic-choked roads from Damascus to raise the Syrian flag over the remains of the city.

Joyous onlookers, including military leaders and cabinet members, clapped and shouted and tossed pink carnations into the air as he ran up Syria's black, white and red flag.

The pilgrimage in overloaded buses, trucks and taxis to this once prosperous city of 100,000 marked the formal take-over of the city by Syria. The first Syrians actually moved in yesterday afternoon, two hours after Israeli forces turned it over to the United Nations Disengagement Observation Force completing the separation of forces agreement.

Only a few of the city's buildings remained intact. These included a twin-spired Christian church, a mosque and a hospital, and some buildings along the main street.

Most of the private dwellings appeared to have been leveled by dynamite blasts or other explosions.

A former Swedish UN peacekeeping observer, who spent 15 months in the area, said the Israelis had often used the town to practice simulated assaults and other maneuvers, as well as target practice.

Buildings Blown Up

One correspondent who visited the town in March, when it was still in Israeli hands, said a number of buildings had been blown up by the Israelis since then.

Hundreds of people poked in the ruins of their homes searching for possessions they could identify. Others grieved neighbors they had not seen in years. Most of them were apparently not aware of the extent of the destruction until they arrived here today.

One of them, Delb Dendash, 36, a stone worker, who has lived with his family in a Damascus refugee camp since fleeing seven years ago, said, "I didn't know our place was demolished until I arrived an hour ago. This is

very bad, I don't know what I am going to do now."

Premier Mahmoud Ayoub told several newsmen, "We received no surprise in arriving in Kuneitra and seeing it destroyed like this."

"These houses were destroyed not by war, but the Israelis before they withdrew. Israel has always perpetrated acts of savagery against us, so this is no surprise."

Kuneitra was captured by Israel in the 1967 six-day war, but was captured virtually intact, as the civilian population fled, leaving behind a ghost town.

Only one old woman and one Syrian family are known to have remained in the town during its occupation.

Kuneitra is the main city in the Golan Heights and its "liberation" from Israel is re-

garded here as a great victory and the first step toward regaining the rest of the Golan Heights.

Under the separation of forces agreement the Israelis withdrew only to the western outskirts of the city and a number of Syrians who arrived here today found their homes still in Israeli-held territory.

Palestinian Warning

DAMASCUS, June 26 (UPI).—A spokesman for the Palestinian guerrilla military command said today the guerrillas plan to step up their operations inside Israel during the next three months.

"The coming three months will witness a marked development in the style and scope of our internal (inside Israel) operations," the spokesman said at a news conference in Damascus.

Israel Threatens Reprisals As 4 Slain in Raid Are Buried

By Terence Smith

NAHARIYA, Israel, June 24 (NYT).—Several thousand mourners poured out their grief at a beachfront cemetery yesterday evening during the funeral for the four Israeli victims of the Arab guerrilla attack on this northern resort town.

Just 12 hours after the assault ended in a bloody gunfight in which the three guerrillas were killed, the coffins of a 31-year-old mother, her son and daughter, and an Israeli soldier were lowered into sandy graves a few hundred yards from the Mediterranean.

The ceremony was the most restrained of the four such state funerals that have been held in Israel in the last 10 weeks as a result of a series of Arab guerrilla attacks on towns and settlements in northern Israel.

Distraught Women

Several distraught women had to be carried away during the ceremony, but there was none of the violence and anger that marked the mass funerals for victims of the massacres at Kiryat Shmona and Ma'alot.

A tight security cordon was drawn around the beachfront cemetery, apparently for fear that some guerrillas might still be in the area.

Heavily armed soldiers were posted along the beach and atop nearby buildings. Offshore, an Israeli patrol boat cruised, and an army spotter plane circled overhead.

Israeli Warning

Speaking for the government at the ceremony, Minister Without Portfolio Gideon Hausner warned that "if an Israeli family cannot sleep in peace on this side of the border, then there will be no peace on the other side of the border."

He said that the government was especially distressed that this latest attack had occurred on the final day of Israel's withdrawal from part of the Golan Heights in compliance with its troop-separation agreement with Syria.

"We had hoped that the concessions we made at the negotiating table would bring quiet along the borders and an end to the hatred," he said. "Instead, we have this."

U.K., France Argue About Nuclear Test

1st Meeting Between Chirac and Wilson

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, June 26 (The British and French leaders changed sharp words here to during a breakfast meeting, the series of French nuclear in the Pacific.

Responding to "reprisals" made by the British government 10 days ago about tests, Premier Jacques Chirac Prime Minister Harold Wilson the "profound astonishment the French president, government and people" about British complaint.

He said that the British armaments, which were conveyed the French ambassador in London, were particularly in proper view of the nuclear underground test of a nuclear warhead that the British carried out in Nevada.

Mr. Wilson countered by pointing out that the British test underground, whereas the French tests were atmospheric. He said the British were still poised to atmospheric tests, they welcomed the French assurance that the present is the last.

It was the first meeting between the two leaders. It took place before the signing of the Ottawa declaration Atlantic relations by President Nixon and most government heads of the rest of the NA nations.

Some of the sting was removed from the brief argument at the tests by both sides agree that Mr. Wilson should go Paris next month to hold first talks with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. No date has been fixed, but it is understood the meeting will in the middle of the month.

The hope is that this meeting will substantially improve Anglo-French relations, which have been cool since the Labor administration came to power in May, and immediately embarked renegotiating the terms Britain's Common Market membership.

This topic was also discussed by Mr. Chirac and Mr. Wilson day. The French premier stressed that it was vitally important Britain to remain within European Economic Community.

For his part, Mr. Wilson assured Mr. Chirac that his government wished to continue membership and was negotiating that end. If the terms were right, and the British electorate had an opportunity to make own judgment about then Britain would certainly stay the EEC, he said.

Meanwhile, said Mr. Wilson, there was no question of Britain holding up any of the community's routine business or the negotiations were complete. Later in the day, after the Ottawa declaration signing ceremony, Mr. Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for hour of private talks. Little of these talks, which took place in the U.S. ambassador's heavily guarded residence emerged.

However, it was known that there was some discussion about oil and the problem of recycling the Arab nations' money derived from the increased oil prices. World energy problem was dealt with in the informal talks.

Russia Frees A Dissident

(Continued from Page 1)

labor camps, or serving terms in exile to remote parts of the country. Each of these Mr. Sakharov classified as "political prisoners."

Mr. Grigorenko was one of those listed. Another was Yuri Shikhanovich, a mathematician and former associate of Mr. Sakharov's who is also being held in a medical hospital. Dissident sources said today that a Soviet court ruled last Friday, for the second time, that Mr. Shikhanovich should be released.

Mr. Grigorenko, a Ukrainian, joined the Communist party at the age of 20 and joined the army when he was 30. During World War II, he rose through the ranks to major general, was twice wounded and later was appointed professor of cybernetics at the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow.

Criticized Khrushchev

For his wartime service he was awarded the Order of Lenin.

In 1961, he was fired from his job for criticizing Nikita Khrushchev, then Soviet leader. In 1964 he was arrested, and spent seven months in prison without a trial and eight more in a psychiatric ward.

After his release he continued to speak out on political issues, defending Soviet minority groups and civil rights. He was arrested again in 1969, and has been held since in a succession of psychiatric hospitals.

Mr. Grigorenko told reporters who visited him at his home today that he had no idea of what he would do now.

"Just because you get out," he said, "doesn't mean you can't go back in."

Nixon, Other NATO Leaders Sign Alliance's Declaration

(Continued from Page 1)

signed under the wall slogan: Animus in Consulens Liber. This is freely translated into "in discussion a free mind" and expresses, as NATO officials put it, the "habit of consultation between the allies."

"Difficult Negotiating"

On the Moscow visit, the President said that he expected "a number of agreements" in various areas and that there was "difficult negotiating ahead in relation to arms control," although he expected some progress.

At a press conference tonight, Mr. Kissinger again stressed the problem of reaching a new arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union. He said, however, that the United States and the Soviet Union would sign about eight or nine interpretations of the existing arms agreement to

8 Officials Penalized In Georgian Republic

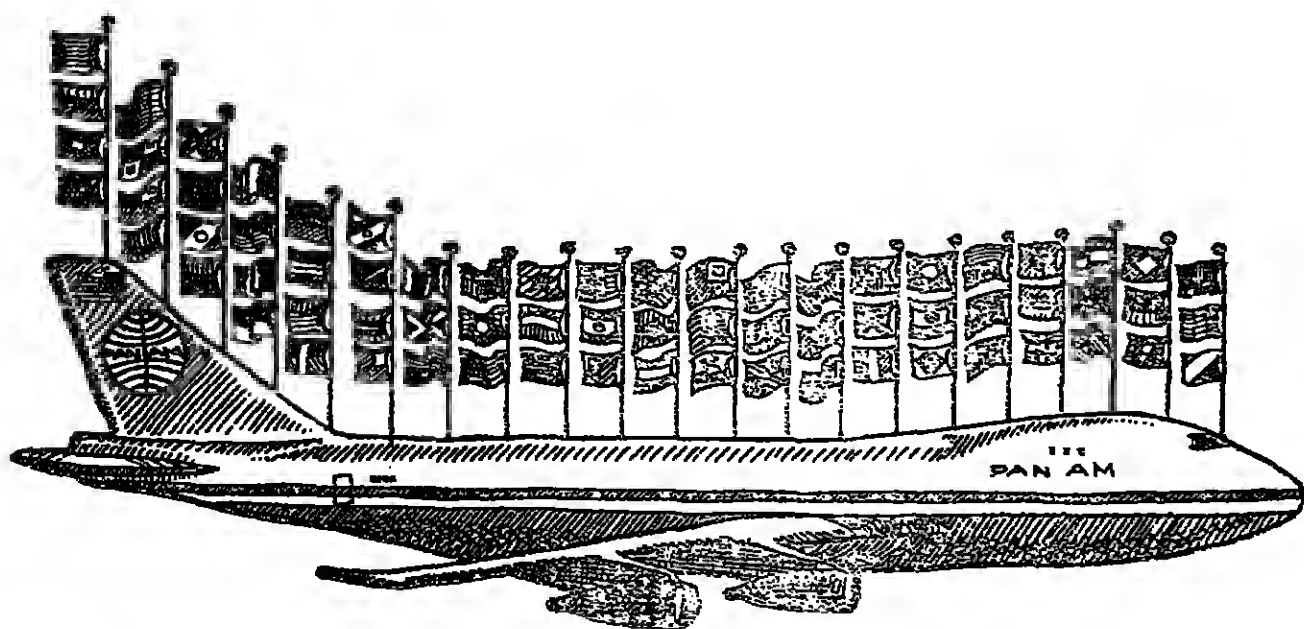
MOSCOW, June 26 (UPI).—Eight Georgian Republic officials have been fired or reprimanded in connection with the unauthorized construction of private homes or dachas in the republic, according to the newspaper Zarya Vostoka.

Saturday's edition of the Tiflis newspaper, which reached Moscow today, said the action was taken by a recent meeting of the Georgian Communist party Central Committee. A republic official here said that more than 30,000 dachas have been built without permission in Georgia in recent years.

Kreisky Bars Election

VIENNA, June 26 (AP).—

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky reaffirmed today that he will not call elections prior to October, 1975 when the current term of his government ends, despite speculation that he wants to exploit the Socialist victory in the presidential election last Sunday.



Pan Am's at home all over the world. Let us make you feel that way.

Pan Am flies to over 65 lands. And we have over 195 homes on 6 continents. That's how many offices we have around the world to make you feel at home.

They're staffed with experienced local people who can tell you about good, inexpensive restaurants and shops, let you in on local events, and send you on interesting side trips.

And when you fly "the full-service airline," one call does it all. Our world-wide communications system can make your reservations for flights to any destination, for hotels, car rentals, or

for our exclusive 747 dining room in First Class.

And Pan Am can make you feel at home in the air—relaxing in our comfortable jets, enjoying the latest films or right channels of stereo entertainment, and feeling the warmth of some of the world's most beautiful smiles.

Come fly with us. Contact your Travel Agent or Pan Am, and make yourself at home...in the world.

PAN AM
The world's most experienced airline.



FEET UP—President Nixon while flying to Brussels, making a point is Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to ease the pain of his phlebitis.

هكذا عن العالم

News Analysis

Kissinger-Jackson Conflict Is Deeper Than Arms Pact

By Leslie H. Gels

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—Sen. Henry Jackson and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger went the last few days trading charges and denials over what seemed to be misunderstandings of technicalities connected with the 1972 missile-limitation agreement. Above the public arguments, however, at least in the eyes of many of the participants, over the kind of deeper conflict, confusion and just plain misunderstanding that move and shake Washington.

On the surface, the issue was whether Mr. Kissinger had made no secret arrangements with Soviet leaders that could be interpreted as allowing Moscow to use nuclear missiles and binding Washington to fewer missiles than stipulated by the agreement. Neither side argued that Moscow was likely to take advantage of a "loophole" if one existed. But, simmering just below the surface of the issues was a deeper philosophical and political struggle between Mr. Kissinger and Sen. Jackson and their supporters. Philosophically, they agree on how to improve relations with Moscow. Politically, Mr. Jackson's ambitions clash with the secretive style of Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy.

Confusion and Doubt. The dispute was set off by administration officials who were given information or a voice in their area of responsibility. Illustration, they went to Sen. Jackson and to the press, leading the claim that Congress had been properly notified about the "loophole." Almost immediately, confusion and doubt seized, and the problem was compounded by this city's atmosphere of suspicion, generated by allegations, under which every put the worst construction on the motives of others.

How did it all happen? These are the events and the elements, according to aides of the secretary and the senator. President Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev met in Moscow in May, 1972, to put the finishing touches on two agreements and to sign them. One was a treaty to limit offensive missiles. The other was an interim agreement, signed in 1972, to limit offensive missiles.

The problems on the defensive side were worked out, but in the opinion of the regular American negotiating team, one of the interim agreement "nailed" unresolved. The negotiators told Mr. Kissinger that the protocol on submarine-launched missiles was ambiguous. It could be interpreted, they said, as allowing the Russians to replace their old missile submarines with 70 modern missiles above the limit of 950 prescribed in the face of the agreement.

Gave Assurance. Mr. Kissinger assured the negotiators that he and the Soviet leaders had resolved the question. The total of 950 missiles would include any modernization, he said. Sen. Jackson and a number of officials believe that this point would have been made clear in the agreement itself. In the rush to sign, they feel, "small matters" were brushed aside.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger told Soviet leaders that Washington would not exercise an option in the agreement to increase the number of American submarine missile-launchers from 5 to 10 by adding 54 older missile-launchers. There was no program or desire to do so.

The President and his party turned to Washington; the city and the agreement were submitted to Congress, as required by law. Mr. Kissinger did not believe there was any ambiguity about submarine missiles. Those

administration officials who would testify before congressional committees on the missile agreements understood that there were no plans to exercise the option to increase the number of submarine launchers, though Mr. Kissinger did not tell them of the President's pledge to that effect. And so, in testifying, the officials said nothing to Congress about any ambiguity in the agreement, nor could they say anything about the President's pledge.

High-Level Meeting. During this period of congressional testimony in June, 1972, Mr. Kissinger held a high-level administration meeting on nuclear arms. A number of the participants asked him to formally resolve what they still considered to be an ambiguity, and he agreed to do so.

A memorandum in diplomatic language, an "agreed clarification," was drafted by Mr. Kissinger's National Security Council staff, and presented to Soviet officials for acceptance. For weeks, the Russians resisted, insisting that they could build the 70 additional launchers, but on July 24, Mr. Kissinger and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin finally signed the memorandum.

Mr. Kissinger's aides said that its circulation was limited, because there was some question of whether a presidential adviser (Mr. Kissinger was not yet secretary of state) and an ambassador (Mr. Kissinger was not yet secretary of state) had the power to sign such a document. Jackson's aides say it was a cover-up.

Nothing was said to Congress about the memorandum because, as Mr. Kissinger explained this week, it merely confirmed what Congress had already been told. Almost a year later in Geneva, the American delegation to the strategic arms talks found out about the memorandum from the Soviet delegation. On July 24, 1973, a year after the memorandum was signed, it was distributed to the secretaries of state and defense and other senior officials.

When some Pentagon officials read it, they began to worry. One point of the memo, they believed, might be interpreted in such a way that the Russians could argue that the old loophole was not closed.

The Pentagon officials asked that the loophole be closed and that was agreed to. Somewhat later, Pentagon officials and others began to hear rumors about "a presidential pledge." They did not know the exact language of the pledge, and they were worried because another round of arms talks with the Russians was then going on.

Nike Told Story. It was those officials who went to Sen. Jackson and the press. At the same time, Paul Nitze, the top Pentagon member of the American delegation to the arms talks, resigned and told his story to one of Sen. Jackson's subcommittees.

Last Saturday, the same day that the article was printed, Sen. Jackson and The New York Times received another piece of information: The loophole had been closed in Geneva last Tuesday. In fact, it had been negotiated several months ago, according to Mr. Kissinger's aides.

To the senator, it looked like a cover-up at the last minute. But to Mr. Kissinger and his aides, all of the charges were preposterous. Five days have gone by since the latest Kissinger-Jackson clash began. Neither man, as is usual when titans do battle in Washington, has given any ground. The public got some insight into the complicated maneuverings of big-power diplomacy, however, and an even clearer view of what this city is like in the middle of a power struggle.

Aimed at Intelligence Secrets

CIA Chief Seeks Tough Law to Plug Leaks

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—Legislation that would significantly broaden the government's power to bring criminal sanctions against employees or government contractors for disclosure of intelligence secrets is being circulated in the administration.

The measure, proposed by the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Colby, is also supposed to be a CIA director to seek injunctions against anyone who leaks intelligence secrets to the protection of intelligence sources and methods.

Colby's draft would give unprecedented statutory muscle to CIA director to define national security secrets and punish their disclosure. The measure comes against a background of court battles on national security secrecy issues from the [Daniel] Ellsberg case to the book, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," by former CIA officer John Marks, and John Marks, newly with the State Department.

The book, the first to be published in the United States, is a prepublication censorship by the federal government, went on yesterday.

Mr. Colby's proposal been a year earlier, the book might have been published and two authors would have been set to 10-year prison sentences

and \$10,000 fines if they had revealed their material to anyone—for instance, their publisher. Under existing law, however, the CIA could merely invoke the secrecy oaths both men signed as conditions of government employment as grounds for a civil action requiring them to submit their manuscripts in advance for government clearance.

The government won the first round in the courts when the binding nature of the secrecy oaths was upheld. But Mr. Marks and Mr. Marchetti challenged the CIA's demand, on grounds of classification, for some 350 deletions in the manuscript. After adjudication of their counterclaim before U.S. District Court Judge

Black 'Army' Claims Killing 2 Fla. Whites

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 26 (AP).—In a set of tape recordings, a group identifying itself as the "Black Liberation Army" vowed Monday to continue a racial revolution it says began with the execution of two white youths. The police said three voices were on the recordings received in the mail by two television stations and a radio station. The unidentified persons claimed responsibility for the fatal shooting last week of Stephen Roberts, 17, as they had in earlier tapes and notes for the death of Steven Orlando, 18.



FEEDING TIME—A well placed penguin looks like a winner in the race for the bucket of fish just brought in by a keeper at the zoo in Chessington, England.

Ehrlichman, 3 Co-Defendants

Trial for Burglary of Psychiatrist Starts

(Continued from Page 1)

and three already convicted for the burglary of Democratic headquarters in June, 1972, Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez, were formally charged with one count each of violating the civil rights of Dr. Felding by breaking into his office "without legal process, probable cause, search warrant or other lawful authority."

In addition, Mr. Ehrlichman was charged with one count of making false statements to the FBI and three counts of making false statements to a federal grand jury. He faces up to 30 years in prison and a \$50,000 fine. The others face a minimum of 10 years and \$10,000.

The President's former No. 2 aide also is under indictment on charges growing out of the cover-up in the burglary at Watergate

and the hugging of the Democratic National Committee headquarters there.

Original Indictment

The original indictment, returned March 7, also named the former White House special counsel, Charles Colson, and Felipe Delgado among the defendants. But Judge Gesell ordered charges against Mr. Delgado dismissed. Mr. Colson pleaded guilty to a related charge. He was sentenced to one to three years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

At today's session Judge Gesell also read a list of 57 persons expected to be called as witnesses in the trial including Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, White House chief of staff Alexander Haig, former Treasury Secretary George Shultz, White House counsel Leonard Garment, Marine Corps Commandant Gen. Robert Cushman, Assistant At-

torney General Henry Petersen and others. He asked if any of the jurors were personally acquainted with any of them.

The judge asked prospective jurors whether any of them had reached a fixed opinion about the guilt or innocence of any of the four on trial. At the point three women stood up and were excused by the judge. Judge Gesell then asked the panel whether, because of what they had read, heard or seen in news reports, any of them would be unable to make a just and impartial decision. All indicated that they had not been biased by the news reports.

Mr. Ehrlichman, who resigned his White House post 14 months ago, did not speak to any of his co-defendants as the trial progressed. Attorneys for the four meantime looked over their notes and closely studied the faces of the prospective jurors.

Previous Statements. According to previous statements, the burglary was carried out by a White House special unit known as "the plumbers" which had been formed under the general approval of President Nixon to stop security leaks.

Mr. Ehrlichman's assistant Egil Krogh and David Young, a member of Mr. Kissinger's National Security Council staff, were placed in charge. Krogh pleaded guilty to violating the rights of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist and was sentenced to six months in jail. He was released Friday. Mr. Young was granted immunity in return for his testimony. Both will be prosecution witnesses at the trial.

According to Colson, the President told him in June, 1971, that the leaks must be stopped and said, in effect, "I don't give a damn how it is done, do whatever has to be done to stop these leaks and prevent further unauthorized disclosures. I don't want to be told why it can't be done."

He said last week that Mr. Nixon had "urged" him to spread derogatory information about Mr. Ellsberg. During the pretrial hearings the defendants claimed that they had been acting in the national security interest but this claim was emphatically rejected by Judge Gesell.

Pakistan Denies Slaying Reports

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 26 (AP).—The government denied opposition charges yesterday that more than 850 people had been killed as a result of military operations in the troubled province of Baluchistan. But it admitted that "acts of belligerency" were on the increase.

The Awami party's Sen. Abdul Wahid Kurd, of Baluchistan, said in a telegram to party leader Khan Abdul Wali Khan, who is also spokesman for the opposition parties: "Incessant air raids and rocket shelling have already killed more than 850 men, women, and children and annihilated over 10,000 head of cattle."

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ordered an end to army operations against guerrillas in the province May 15, but troops have remained to build roads. The job of controlling insurgency was handed to local militia.

Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, minister for law, education and parliamentary affairs, denied the opposition charges.

Senate to Get Bill on Powers Of President

Measure Would Limit Moves in Emergencies

By William L. Claiborne

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, June 26 (UPI).—A bipartisan coalition of Senate leaders will introduce legislation to strip the American president of national emergency powers that have accumulated over a period of four decades. Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said here yesterday.

The emergency powers, Sen. Church said, are like a "loaded gun lying around the house" because of abuses of power associated with the Watergate scandal.

"Fall men continue to succumb to the temptations of great power. These are times when we can ill afford to let that power go unchecked," Sen. Church told the annual conference of the National Association of State Attorneys General here.

Currently there are four declarations of national emergencies dating to President Roosevelt's declaration in 1933 to deal with the depression and President Truman's declaration in 1950 during the Korean conflict.

The more recent ones were issued by President Nixon in March, 1970, during a protracted postal workers' strike in New York City, and in August, 1971, when the first wage and price freeze was announced.

None Repealed

None of the national emergencies has been formally repealed. As a result, the President is empowered to invoke more than 470 laws which, Sen. Church said, "Congress expected would be used only in times of great crisis."

Sen. Church warned that under the laws a president may seize property without due process, control industrial production, seize commodities, assign military forces abroad, institute martial law, seize and control all transportation and communication, regulate private enterprise and restrict travel.

"You should know that this vast range of powers, taken together, confers enough authority on the President to rule the country without reference to normal constitutional processes," Sen. Church said.

He said the new bill would allow presidents to proclaim a national emergency only when there is an invasion of the United States, a declaration of war by Congress, an economic disaster, an internal insurrection in support of a foreign power or a catastrophic natural disaster. By concurrent resolution, Congress could either end the emergency declaration immediately or extend its life.

Costa Rican at Talks

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 26 (AP).—President Daniel Oduber of Costa Rica will leave for Europe tomorrow to participate in the world Socialist leaders' conference in London this weekend, the government said. Mr. Oduber is the only representative of Latin America to take part in the three-day meeting, the government said.

High Court Rules No Counsel In Prison-Discipline Actions

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—The Supreme Court ruled 6-3 today that prisoners undergoing disciplinary proceedings do not have the right to be represented by lawyers.

The court overturned a U.S. Circuit Court ruling that had extended the right to counsel to prisoners in the Nebraska penal complex.

The Supreme Court, however, upheld the lower court's finding that the inmates are entitled to certain other guarantees of due process of law in the disciplinary proceedings.

Justice Byron White, speaking for the court, said that prisoners must be given at least 34 hours written notice of scheduled hearings before the disciplinary body.

He said that the notice must include a written statement of the evidence. The inmate should be allowed to call witnesses and present evidence in his defense if it will not jeopardize the safety or goals of the institution, Justice White wrote. But he said that the inmate has no constitutional right to cross-examine witnesses and no right to counsel.

"The insertion of counsel into the disciplinary process would inevitably give the proceedings a more adversarial cast and tend to reduce their utility as a means to further correctional goals," the court majority said.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, dissenting, said that a disciplinary hearing held under those conditions would "amount to little more than a swearing contest."

"Without the enforceable right to call witnesses and present documentary evidence, an accused inmate is not guaranteed the right to present any defense beyond his own word," Justice Marshall wrote. "Without any right to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, the inmate is afforded no means to challenge the word of his accusers."

In other action, the court: • Ruled that federal judges may not delegate to magistrates the authority to hold evidentiary hearings on habeas corpus petitions by prisoners seeking release. The 7-to-3 decision restricted the kind of work magistrates may do under a 1989 law designed to relieve the work load of federal courts.

• Dealt a blow to Justice Department efforts to block big

42 Tons of Marijuana Seized in Mexico

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—The Drug Enforcement Administration and Mexican authorities have carried out what they call the biggest single seizure of marijuana in history, netting 42 tons of the weed in the border city of Mexicali, Mexico.

Announcing the joint operation, DEA administrator John Bartsels Jr. estimated the marijuana's U.S. street sale value at \$22.8 million. Mr. Bartsels said Mexican police were holding seven men for questioning. About 2 1/2 tons of marijuana was found inside each of two tanker trucks stopped at the border while they were en route from Mexicali to California. The rest was discovered at a Mexicali warehouse in "a huge secret cavern beneath the concrete floor," the DEA said.

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Viet Cong Kill 10 in Blasting Saigon Camp

52 Dependents Also Feared Dead or Hurt

SAIGON, June 26 (AP)—Viet Cong sappers blasted their way into a special forces training center 20 miles east of Saigon early today, blowing up five barracks.

The national police command said 10 government soldiers were killed and 18 wounded and 52 army dependents living in the compound were killed or injured. Six of the attackers died and one was taken prisoner, a spokesman said.

The Saigon command said the Viet Cong invaded the center under cover of a rocket and mortar barrage and hurled explosives into the barracks.

Newsmen and Indonesian members of the International Commission of Control and Supervision were barred from entering the base after the blast. This aroused the suspicions of the newsmen because the government had barred them from another training center two months ago in an attempt to keep them from hearing the truth about an attack.

17 Killed in April
In that incident, 17 trainees were killed and 118 wounded on April 25 at an infantry school, 10 miles north of Saigon. The government at first said the Viet Cong shelled the camp, but later admitted some recruits had thrown hand grenades into a crowd of soldiers. The government claimed the grenade throwers were Viet Cong sympathizers.

In Cambodia, the government reported the Khmer Rouge had stalled the drive to retake Oudong, the provincial capital, 23 miles north of Phnom Penh, which the insurgents captured in March.

The government is trying to recapture Oudong as part of a campaign to reopen its supply lines from the rice fields of northwest Cambodia.

A military spokesman also reported that Kompong Sella, a besieged provincial capital 30 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, was hit by an estimated 600 mortar and artillery rounds. The spokesman said three Khmer Rouge and one government soldier were killed.

Baku, Once Soviet Oil Center, Hunts 'Black Gold' in Caspian

By Christopher Wren

BAKU, U.S.S.R., June 26 (NYT)—An unmistakable whiff of oil hangs in the warm, dry air—not an unpleasant scent as it mingles with the fragrance of the lush foliage along the waterfront promenade of this Caspian Sea city.

Baku, the capital of the Azerbaijan Republic, was once the oil center of the Soviet Union. It has since been eclipsed by the vast new oil field of Siberia, although it remains an oil-refining center and the largest port on the Caspian Sea.

Idle derricks are scattered across the arid landscape; the search for new oil deposits in this area has reached out into the salt waters of the Caspian.

Soviet geologists report that they have drilled down more than 21,000 feet on land and 18,000 feet offshore, and intend to reach still farther down. As discoveries dwindle, gas or steam is injected to pump up the chocolate-colored crude oil, a process that has made extraction more expensive than in Siberia.

Under the relentless thrust of

Soviet five-year plans, petroleum-rich Baku was supplying up to 70 percent of the nation's oil during World War II.

But the reserves dwindled until last year Baku provided less than 3 percent of total oil production, or 11.9 million metric tons out of an overall total of 421 million tons. This was less than half the figure of Baku's wartime peak.

This year, its quota was cut back by nearly 400,000 tons. On the other hand, Baku's natural-gas production plan has been raised by a billion cubic meters to seven billion cubic meters this year.

Explorers pushed into the Caspian Sea after World War II, taking the first oil from offshore rigs in 1949. Now, according to statistics, two-thirds of the oil comes from the seabed. Some 75 miles offshore, an artificial complex sprawls along eight miles of steel casings resting on pilings sunk 140 feet below the water's surface. About 5,000 workers labor there in shifts to extract the oil.

Modern-Flavored Life

The population of Baku—now 1.3 million residents—has been swelled by infusions of Russians, Armenians and persons of other Soviet nationalities, but the city has never quite lost a Middle Eastern character bestowed by its native Azerbaijanians.

The few remaining mosques throw up their minarets among the shabby Soviet buildings. Men linger over their bitter coffee in shady open-air cafés. "We are Moslems here, not Russians," asserts an unshaven taxi driver in a floppy cap. The worry beads with which Azerbaijanian men occupy their fingers are now mass-produced by the state—for 1 ruble 40 kopeks, or about \$1.87, a set.

With its oil heyday behind it, Baku still remains an oil town in its sprawling refinery district, dubbed the Black City, where flames flicker in the wind against the night sky.

Japan's Whalers Decry Ruling on Protecting Stocks

TOKYO, June 26 (Reuters)—The Japan Fisheries Association today said a new International Whaling Commission ruling would deal a heavy blow to the Japanese whaling industry.

The association said the ruling threatened over half Japan's usual whale catches and added that Japan was carefully studying whether to object to the IWC decision.

In London yesterday, the 15-nation IWC adopted an Australian proposal that would place an automatic ban on hunting those whale stocks which fell below certain levels. It was aimed at placing a total ban on catches of fin whales whose stocks are reported to be drastically below the sustainable yield. Fin whales account for more than half of Japan's annual whale catches.

Turkey Said Set To Reseed Poppy

ISTANBUL, June 26 (UPI)—Turkey will restart growing the opium poppy this fall, an influential Istanbul daily said today.

A government resolution authorizing opium poppy cultivation in Turkey will go into effect before July, the Istanbul newspaper Cumhuriyet said. Cultivation was banned in 1971.

The United States had urged Turkey to ban opium poppy cultivation on grounds that most of the heroin consumed by American addicts was being derived from Turkish poppies.

Turkey's five-month-old coalition government, headed by Premier Bulent Ecevit, reversed the ban, claiming it was an "irreparable loss" for the peasants of poppy growing provinces. Mr. Ecevit also promised stringent measures to prevent the poppy finding its way into the hands of narcotics pushers.

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PARRIS ISLAND?—Nope, the man looking like a Marine Corps drill instructor is a Massachusetts state trooper bawling out Kathleen Gray, one of two women, the first, to be enrolled in the 17-week state trooper training course at Framingham.

Disappeared Oct. 5, 1971

Skeleton of Missing Ex-Spy Is Found in His London Home

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—An inquest will be held tomorrow to probe the death of a former British spy whose skeleton was found locked in a lumber room of his West London house.

Sir John Peregrine Henniker-Heaton, 68, an intelligence expert in the Middle East, disappeared Oct. 5, 1971, after telling his family he was going for a walk.

Two days later his wife, Lady Margaret, reported him missing and police began a nationwide search that later spread across Europe to the Middle East. There were rumors that he had been kidnapped and murdered by Arab terrorists because of his intelligence connections.

On Sunday, Sir John's son, Tvo, found a key to the lumber room, attached to the back of the house, gabled, Victorian house, opened it and found his father's skeleton slumped on the edge of a bed. The family said that Sir John sometimes used the room to smoke and read.

Next to the skeleton was an empty bottle, which police believe may have contained tablets, and a tray of cigarette butts. In the suit pocket was a note to his wife saying that he could not carry on and requesting a minimum of fuss over a funeral.

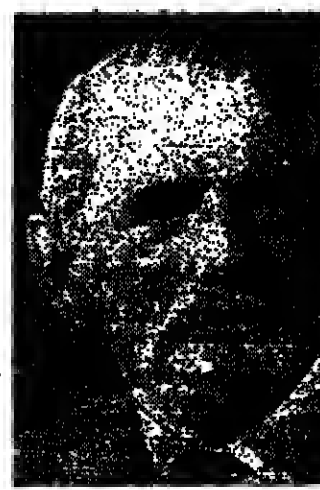
Scotland Yard was reportedly embarrassed about the discovery because the room had not been searched during their investigation. The family reportedly had told police that the house had already been thoroughly searched.

After an examination of the remains yesterday, the cause of death was still unestablished. Police reportedly were satisfied that Sir John committed suicide.

But a police spokesman said, "We may never know the answer."

One of the puzzles is why the family's three dogs and a male lodger who lived in a room adjoining the lumber room did not detect the dead man's presence.

During World War II, Sir John worked for Britain's foreign in-



Sir John

telligence unit, and after the war was in charge of Royal Air Force Police in Palestine, during the British mandate there. He remained until 1948 and during that time his car was blown up three times by terrorists.

Sir John retired from the RAF in 1958 with the rank of wing commander. But he continued his involvement with the Middle East, serving as a member of the council of the Anglo-Arab Association.

France May Limit Its Oil Imports, Minister Warns

PARIS, June 26 (AP-DJ)—Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said today that France was prepared "to go as far as rationing oil imports, whatever the consequences" in order to restore its trade balance.

"France has good trump cards to reduce its trade deficit, the deficit of which is currently between two and three billion francs a month," Mr. Fourcade told a business gathering.

The minister reiterated that domestic demand should be checked to enable a larger share of French production to be exported.

Mr. Fourcade said domestic demand as well as demand for imported industrial equipment was such that France's trade would be in deficit even if the price increases of raw materials and oil were deducted.

25 IRA Suspects Quizzed In Series of Belfast Raids

BELFAST, June 26 (UPI)—Police interrogated 25 suspected Irish Republican Army activists arrested early today in raids on Roman Catholic areas of Belfast, officials said.

The raids, conducted by British troops, took in 50 suspects, including some women, but 25 were released within four hours of their arrests in the Falls Road, Andersonstown and Turf Lodge areas, police said.

The arrests coincided with persistent reports that the Provisional IRA is conducting a hunt in its own ranks for a suspected informer.

Security forces declined to comment, but they indicated past arrests of key provisionals have followed tips from within the organization.

IRA Torture Reports

Northern Ireland government officials also declined to comment on reports the IRA was using torture in the interrogation of its members.

In Londonderry, a Roman Catholic bishop today called the IRA an evil force in one of the harshest attacks ever made against

British Move Troops Into Heathrow

Security Tightened At London Airport

LONDON, June 26 (UPI)—Armored regiment troops moved into Heathrow Airport today and scheduled flights for Queen Elizabeth, royal family members and Prime Minister Harold Wilson were canceled or diverted because of a threatened terrorist attack, airport sources said.

The sources said the airport was threatened with an attack planned for 3:30 p.m. One source said the threatened attack involved the Palestinian guerrilla organization el-Fatah.

Asked about the report, the Home Office said, "There is nothing to add to our earlier announcement."

In its earlier announcement on the movement of army troops in battle dress at Heathrow, along with police roadblocks and intense security checks, the Home Office said:

"Security measures at Heathrow need to be intensified from time to time in the light of assessments made about the likelihood of terrorist activity, of which there is a constant general threat. 'Extra precautions are being instituted today which include an increase in the number of police and military personnel. These have been taken in the light of the current assessment.'"

Mr. Wilson's Royal Air Force Comet had been scheduled to land at Heathrow at 4:45 p.m., on his return with Foreign Secretary James Callaghan from the NATO talks in Brussels.

Flights for the queen, Prince Edward and Princess Margaret, scheduled to leave from Heathrow today, were canceled, the British Airport Authority said.

By 3:30 p.m., hundreds of soldiers and armed policemen were waiting in the No. 3 long distance terminal.

A top-ranking army officer said that this was "the biggest military operation carried out in Britain since the war." Troops will be heavily armed and a number of regiments are involved in the operation, he added.

London newspapers said the military occupation was mounted because of intelligence reports from the Middle East that Israeli, American and Dutch aircraft operating from Heathrow were targeted for guerrilla attacks.

The troops, mostly members of the Blues and Royals Armored Regiment, rolled into Heathrow about 2 p.m. and some went to work putting up tents.

"We have been told to say nothing about this," an army sergeant said. "I can't even tell you what these tents are for. We are not sure ourselves what we are doing here."

Police roadblocks caused long traffic jams on roads leading to Heathrow, where motorists were made to get out of their cars in a steady rain and open trunks for inspection. Some passengers were late for flights, but planes took off and landed on schedule.

Briton Convicted Of Violating A Burial Vault

LONDON, June 26 (Reuters)—The self-styled high priest of the British Occult Society was found guilty yesterday of two charges after a trial involving macabre stories of astral rides, desecrating tombs and eerie attempts to bring corpses back to life.

Robert Parratt, 38, had denied six charges connected with interfering with tombs and bodies in London's Highgate Cemetery burial place of Karl Marx.

He was found guilty of maliciously damaging a memorial to the dead, and of unlawfully entering a vault. He will be sentenced later.

The case was one of the most bizarre heard at the Central Criminal Court since the historic body-snatching trials of the 17th and 18th centuries. Three of the charges, involving interfering with a body "to the great scandal and disgrace of religion, decency and morality," were last brought more than 70 years ago.

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Jpy, col 150

March in Rome

Italy's Farm Workers Strike Against Proposed Tax Plan

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 26 (UPI)—A rally here today of many thousands of discontented farm workers from throughout the country heralded a new wave of strikes and other protests against the way the government plans to tackle Italy's grave financial troubles.

The nation's 1.7 million members of farm workers unions have been ordered to walk out all day tomorrow. Several more millions of industrial workers will hold four-hour stoppages tomorrow.

The farmers who paraded with their tractors across central Rome, from the Colosseum to Piazza Navona, were demanding measures to overcome the present crisis in Italy's agriculture, caused by archaic farm structures and methods at home and aggressive competition from abroad.

The workers strike is for a nationwide work contract with higher pay and a guaranteed minimum income. The stoppages in industry are ostensibly in support of the agricultural workers.

Spokesmen for organized labor, however, are making it plain that the workers actually are demonstrating against the government on the ground that it is squeezing growers and hardly touching the rich.

The "Metal Workers' Federation," which groups Communists and non-Communists in one of the most militant segments of the trade-union movement, stated earlier this week that tomorrow's walkouts were meant as "the first move of a general mobilization" of labor against the government's austerity program.

The Construction Workers' Federation has called its members to protest against the credit curbs that are a part of the government's austerity package, warning that the measures to restrict borrowing from banks would soon produce 200,000 jobless men in the public-works sector alone.

The coalition cabinet of Premier Mariano Rumor all but fell apart earlier this month in squabbles over how to bring Italy back from the brink of national bankruptcy.

Elements in the present emergency are a widening gap between imports and exports, a continuous heavy lira outflow, inflation at the annual rate of 20 percent at home, foreign indebtedness of many billions of dollars and difficulties in raising new international loans.

After long negotiations, the four parties backing Mr. Rumor salvaged his cabinet by agreeing in principle on a fiscal austerity package. It foresees new taxes for almost \$5 billion—about a sixth of the entire state revenue—in the next 12 months to contain consumption and imports, fight inflation and provide new funds for the government.

Labor critics noted that the proposed package would weigh most heavily on workers and

other salaried Italians, whereas high-income Italians would be let off lightly.

Mr. Rumor is to present the government's austerity program to parliament tomorrow.

Only after debates and confidence votes in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and after the long-delayed showdown with organized labor, will the government be able to enact the austerity measures. July 15 is generally seen as the target date.

4 Rightists Sentenced

GENOA, June 24 (UPI)—A Genoa court sentenced four rightists to long jail terms yesterday in connection with a train bombing last year.

The court convicted the four of attempting to commit a massacre for the purpose of endangering state security.

Giancarlo Rognoni, the alleged mastermind of the plot, who fled to Switzerland and was tried in absentia, was sentenced to 23 years imprisonment. Nico Azzi and Mauro Marzorati were given sentences of 30 years and six months each and Francesco de Min was given 14 years.

Azzi and Marzorati, both 38, were arrested April 7, 1973, after a detonator that Azzi was preparing in a toilet of the Turin-Rome express exploded, wounding him.

3 Hold Up Train Leaving Rome, Kill a Policeman

ROME, June 26 (AP)—Three masked bandits wielding pistols and submachine guns held up a Rome-Turin express train before dawn today, killed a policeman and made away with mail bags.

The gang boarded the train at Rome's main station and broke into the mail coach shortly after the train's departure. They gagged and tied up three post-office employees, shot a policeman who had put up resistance and threw him out the speeding train. Then they pulled the alarm signal and, as the train stopped some 20 kilometers outside Rome, they jumped out with a number of mail bags.

The bandits ran to the nearby Via Aurelia highway, stopped a car at gun point, ordered the motorist and three passengers out and fled in it toward Rome.

The policeman's body was found later near the tracks. Police said they could not immediately determine what the loot was. The bandits, they said, may have gone off empty-handed. A submachine gun, masks and a bag full of mail and checks had been abandoned. The motorist reported he saw no mail bags in the bandits' possession.

There were unconfirmed reports that the mail wagon was carrying gold ingots.



SENTENCED—From left, rightists Francesco de Min, Nico Azzi and Mauro Marzorati, escorted by policemen, leave a Genoa court after being sentenced in bomb plot.

Yugoslav Student's Conviction Signals New Drive on Dissent

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, June 26 (UPI)—Measures by the Yugoslav government to eliminate dissent in the nation's universities appeared to have moved an important step forward yesterday with the conviction here of a 21-year-old student charged with disseminating hostile propaganda.

A court sentenced Vladimir Palancanin, a student at Belgrade University's faculty of philosophy, to 10 months' imprisonment, but released him pending appeal. He had been in jail since his arrest March 18.

The origin of the case was a student resolution prepared by dissident students early this year at a meeting in Ljubljana attended by representatives of the three major national universities of Yugoslavia, Zagreb and Belgrade.

Leadership Criticized. The resolution strongly criticized the current leadership of Yugoslavia by the Communist Party and charged that the ideology of the party and its leaders had become corrupted.

The group that drew up the resolution, supported by certain professors and other academic dissidents, advocates "Marxist Humanism" and is sometimes described as Yugoslavia's "new left."

The resolution was suppressed in an order by a Zagreb court, which meant that it could not in any way be disseminated publicly.

But the text of the court order banning the resolution included the full student resolution as part of the record.

Later, Mr. Palancanin spoke before a student assembly and read the entire text of the court order, including the original resolution. It was for having done so that he was arrested.

Mr. Palancanin's lawyer argued before the court that his client had merely read the court order, which placed the resolution in a different context.

Further Action

But beyond the trial itself, the government was clearly preparing for further action. At the focus of the situation are eight professors of the faculty of philosophy at Belgrade known for their outspoken criticism of the government of President Tito. All eight are Communists and have a stable student following.

Working within the faculty organization of the university earlier this year, government-line Communists succeeded in getting university rules changed in such a way that the eight professors could be ousted from their teaching posts.

The government has taken no further steps against them, apart from the earlier refusal by Belgrade authorities to grant any of the eight passports to leave the country.

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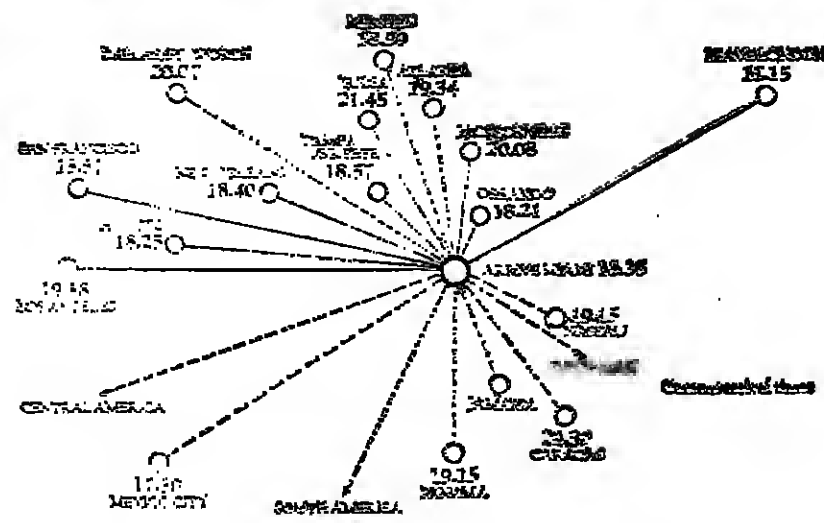
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Presidential Journey

President Nixon's eight-day journey to Brussels and Moscow focuses on the future of détente with the Soviet Union; but it began fittingly with a summit meeting of the NATO allies, the first in 17 years.

The signing of the Atlantic declaration in Brussels yesterday was more than a symbolic event. It put the approval of chiefs of government on a lasting re-commitment to Western unity in the 25th anniversary year of history's most successful peacetime alliance.

The task of managing the increasing interdependence of the United States and a uniting West Europe in the last quarter of the 20th century is just beginning and it will require new attitudes and new institutions which are still only vaguely seen. The intensive dialogue of the last 14 months, set off by Henry Kissinger's April 1973 "Atlantic Charter" speech, undoubtedly will resume when the secretary of state visits the main Western capitals en route home from Moscow.

Meanwhile, what is most urgent is to consolidate the East-West accommodation during Nixon's week-long talks with Leonid Brezhnev. The President's discussions with other Western leaders were an essential preliminary. Nixon's voice in Moscow will be strengthened by allied support. Allied concerns about "superpower condominium" should be significantly eased.

The three-fold purpose of the Moscow meeting, as summarized by Secretary Kissinger, is to maintain a dialogue on world events, to further contain the danger of nuclear confrontation and to continue the process of building peace through a "web of interests" between the Soviet Union and the West.

MIRV multiple warhead missiles are at the core of the two projected negotiations at Moscow on nuclear weapons, one for a limited underground nuclear test-ban and the other for a step forward in the second round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2).

The SALT discussions will center on

Brezhnev's March proposal to extend the 1972 five-year interim agreement on offensive missiles, meanwhile limiting to an agreed number — which Washington considered much too high — the replacement of existing Soviet launchers by new, more powerful MIRV missiles. President Nixon is willing to accept the Brezhnev concept if the numbers, types, locations and verifiability of the replacement missiles can be agreed on — and held below a level that might give the Soviet Union a first-strike capability against American land-based missiles.

As to the nuclear test-ban, Brezhnev wants to set a timetable for reaching a total ban on underground explosions. Verification difficulties will limit the initial ban to larger tests, which can be detected without on-site inspections. Even this limited step has value, for it can help to head off the development of a new generation of more accurate and more powerful MIRV warheads that could create fear that the other side was achieving a first-strike capability.

The Moscow summit will also see a discussion of the Middle East and European problems. There will probably be agreements on transport, urban development, agriculture and medical cooperation, as well as a framework treaty on commerce and friendship, none of which will be spectacular. Real headway on trade and credits depends on an administration compromise with Congress, affected not only by the emigration issue but by doubts about the future of détente stemming from the Mideast war and Russia's missile build-up.

It is precisely these doubts and the need to keep the momentum of détente going that lends importance to this third annual summit meeting of the world's two most powerful nations. It is a meeting that is less likely to achieve spectacular new progress than to consolidate the relationship that has thus far been achieved. It will, in effect, be more or less a routine encounter. But, then, who would have believed a few years ago that Soviet-American summits could become "routine"?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mocking the Dead

Last year, when the authorities in Khartoum captured eight "Black September" gunmen who had tortured and killed a Belgian and two U.S. diplomats, the Sudanese government condemned the outrage and promised to bring the criminals to justice. The Sudanese foreign minister called the brutal killings "a criminal act" to be prosecuted and punished. Sudan's President Numeiri himself denounced the barbarous deed on television.

The civilized world reacted with relief and admiration when it appeared that Khartoum stood ready to defy Arab pressure to release the murderers. That estimate of President Numeiri's toughness was, unfortunately, exaggerated. The President has now sacrificed justice to expediency. Although a Sudanese court sentenced the eight murderers to life imprisonment, President Numeiri decided to turn the killers over to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Making a mockery of justice as well as of the victims' memory, Gen. Numeiri engaged in the charade of first commuting the sentences to seven years in prison and then assigning supervision of the sentence to the Palestinians — an act equivalent to releasing a gangster killer to the custody of his own Mafia family.

Khartoum thus has joined the disreputable roll of countries which, by surrender to Arab pressures, have made themselves accomplices in the spread of international terrorism. In the end, these cowardly officials will increasingly expose their own governments and people to the danger of unpredictable slaughter. The appropriate response of governments interested in the maintenance of international law and safety is to take every possible peaceful step to ostracize those nations whose rulers cannot be counted on to stand up to international murder, extortion and piracy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Patched Umbrella

NATO... the word has a dull and dated ring to it. For most Europeans today... the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a remote, almost irrelevant, defense concept whose origins are entombed in the dusty memoirs of dead generals and politicians. Yet this body has helped to guarantee for the free people of Western Europe a sustained period of peace and prosperity unknown to any other generation this war-ravaged century... we take NATO for granted at our peril... The Warsaw Pact is held together by force; NATO by common interest. That is why it would be both stupid and shortsighted to dismiss Wednesday's meeting of NATO leaders in Brussels as just another Nixonian gimmick... NATO is an alliance stitched by political compromise and contrivance. Better a patched umbrella than no protection at all.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

Arab Guerrillas

Kuwait has called for a meeting of the Arab League about the Israeli air raids. Col. Qadhafi of Libya has offered full military support. "Credit" for the seaside attack has been claimed by Fatah, the relatively "moderate" guerrilla group. The terrorists continue to be treated as heroes in Arab coun-

Returned to Saigon

The Hong Kong press reports that the 115 illegal immigrants deported from here last week have been sent to the notorious prison island of Con Son. Admittedly, the situation is still a little hazy. The reports have been attributed to "sources" and no verification, as yet, has come from the Saigon government... If they are sent to a "training" camp, it would be a breach of trust by South Vietnam. And the Hong Kong government has been known for its secret anti-communist policies. It would certainly not be a breach of the assurances given to the immigrants.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

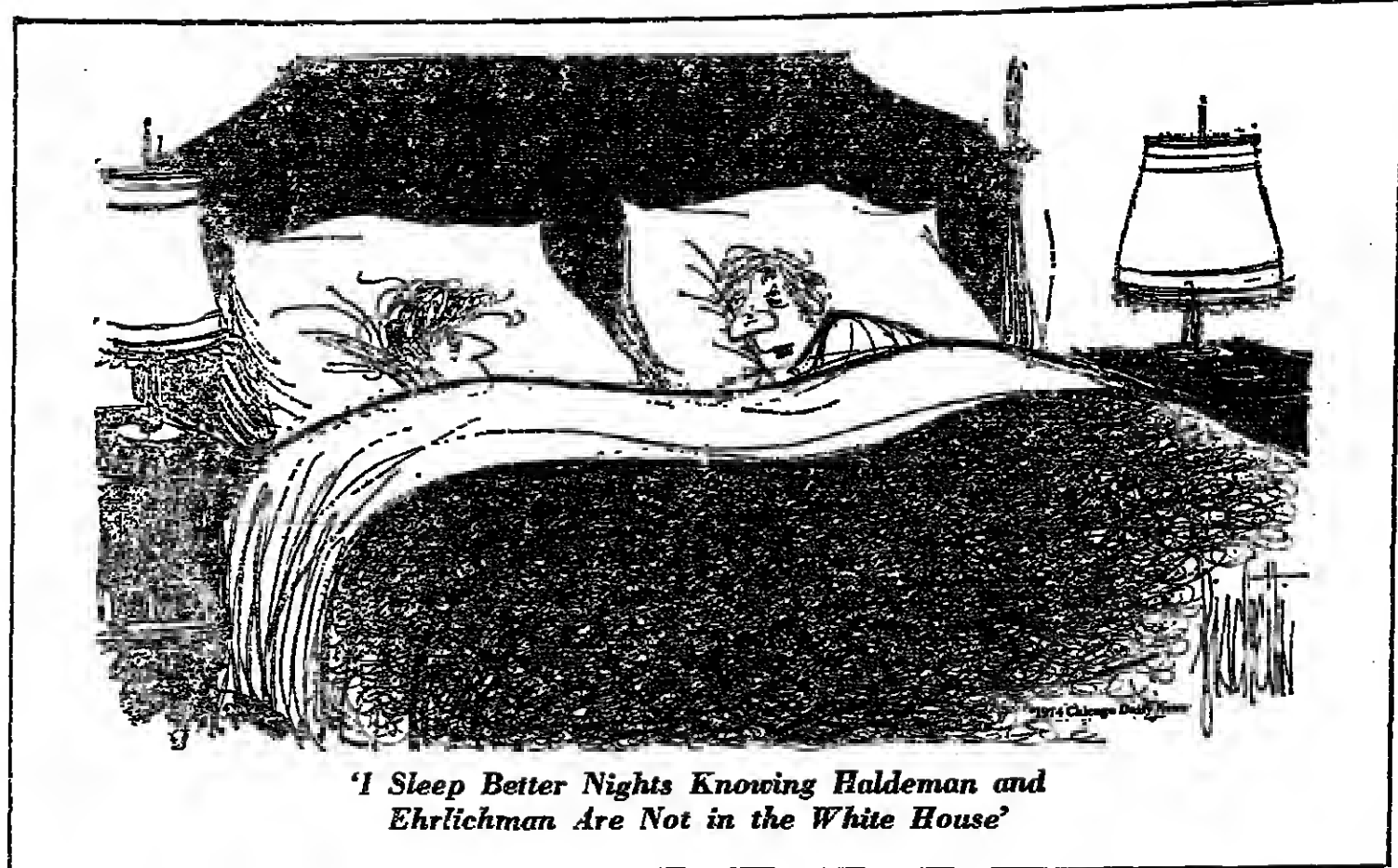
June 27, 1899

ST. PETERSBURG—The Empress Alexandra Feodorovna was safely delivered of a daughter this morning at the imperial villa near Peterhof. Both mother and child are doing well. The infant grand duchess will be named Maria. A "Deum" was sung at three o'clock this afternoon. The child, the third daughter of the tsar, is also the grandchild of Queen Victoria. The tsar has no sons.

Fifty Years Ago

LONDON—The press reports that the 115 illegal immigrants deported from here last week have been sent to the notorious prison island of Con Son. Admittedly, the situation is still a little hazy. The reports have been attributed to "sources" and no verification, as yet, has come from the Saigon government... If they are sent to a "training" camp, it would be a breach of trust by South Vietnam. And the Hong Kong government has been known for its secret anti-communist policies. It would certainly not be a breach of the assurances given to the immigrants.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).



'I Sleep Better Nights Knowing Haldeman and Ehrlichman Are Not in the White House'

Congressional Leaders Not Asked to Help

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—One of the misfortunes of President Nixon's present mission to Moscow is that he did not take along some of the leaders of Congress, whose understanding of the complex issues of military arms control is vital to congressional approval of whatever agreements are reached there.

After all, the Congress has to vote the funds to support whatever strategic arrangements are made with the Soviets, but while Sen. Fritz Mondale of Minnesota has suggested, and the Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate—Scott of Pennsylvania and Mansfield of Montana—have approved adding congressional observers to the U.S. delegation, nothing has been done about it. In another critical time in U.S.-Soviet relations, near the end of the last World War, and the beginning of the post-war period, President Truman said he would rather educate the Senate than fight it, and he took a chance on cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

We had before him the tragedy of the League of Nations under Woodrow Wilson, when the Senate and the White House fell out and defeated U.S. participation in the world organization at Geneva. Roosevelt had seen the problem just before he died and insisted, with the help of Tom Dewey and John Foster Dulles, that the parties must work together, even during the presidential election battles of 1944, for the creation of the United Nations.

Non-Partisan

Accordingly, executive and legislative branches worked for a national and non-partisan solution to this problem of negotiating the peace treaties, and cooperating for the establishment of a world peace organization.

The leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas, and Arthur Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, were part of the administration's negotiating team at the formation of the United Nations at San Francisco, and when the Republicans took control of both the House and the Senate in the election of 1946, Arthur Vandenberg was a key figure in the Democratic administration's negotiations of the World War II peace treaties.

Vandenberg started as an isolationist, and a fierce opponent of the Russians, but once he was brought into the negotiations and had to deal with the facts and realities, he became a decisive force for a non-partisan foreign policy and for collective security and the UN and the reconstruction of Europe and the Atlantic alliance.

It is odd that Richard Nixon, who went through this whole bipartisan foreign policy experience

with Vandenberg and Dulles but was converted to collective security and accommodation with the Russians much later, has not seen the advantages of this cooperative spirit in the present negotiations.

Sympathetic

The Senate leaders, Mansfield and Scott, are much more sympathetic to Nixon's strategic arms policies than most members of Congress. Even the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, and the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Thomas Morgan of Pennsylvania, are much closer to Nixon's strategic arms policy now than Vandenberg and Connally were to Truman's policies at the end of the last World War.

In fact, Secretary of State Kissinger has been saying that, despite all the talk of impeachment in Washington, there is continuity in American foreign policy precisely because he finally has sup-

port for what he has been trying to do in this Congress—probably more support there, despite the noisy protests of Sen. Jackson, than he has from the Pentagon and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Nixon, however, seems determined to go it alone. The more he needs help, the more he seems to reject it. The more he is out of touch with the spirit of the Congress or even the courts, the more he seems to defy them.

Staggering

And even within his own official family in the executive branch, he has not resolved the conflicts between Secretary of State Kissinger, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the basic questions to be resolved in Moscow over the testing of nuclear weapons and at what level, the weapons to be used on what targets, and the political and military objectives and priorities that are critical to effective arms control. These are staggering and un-

known questions. How to get this arms race by the throat—now costing the nation more than \$20 billion a year and adding to an inflation that is threatening the economic and social fabric of the world—is the main question. It has put upon thoughtful minds here and elsewhere a burden almost beyond comprehension, and to deal with them requires all the help the President can get in his present difficulties.

But while he is under the threat of impeachment in the House and conviction in the Senate, Nixon is not asking the support in the Moscow negotiations available in the Congress and favored by his own secretary of state and the Republican leaders. Alone and embattled, he sees the leaders of Congress in Moscow as a problem rather than as an opportunity, so having rejected their offers of support, he will have to deal with them, under more adverse circumstances, when he comes back home.

© The New York Times.

Under Brazil's Burgeoning Shadow

By Graham Hovey

RIO DE JANEIRO—Booming, burgeoning Brazil casts a heavy shadow all across South America.

Brazil insists the shadow is a benevolent one, the symbol of good neighborliness, an expression of the desire to help others share in meaningful economic development. Some South American governments remain skeptical. "The United States created this monster and now the rest of us must find a way of coping with it," a Peruvian official recently told a visiting American. Many Peruvians believe that Brazil is obsessed with the notion that it must somehow stretch out to the Pacific, as the United States did, before it will gain recognition as a world power.

Peru fears specifically that Brazil will mobilize its political and economic might behind Bolivia's goal of regaining—perhaps at Peru's expense—the corridor to the sea that Bolivia lost to Chile in the War of the Pacific (1879-83).

Fears Magnified

These fears were magnified by the coming to power in Chile of a rightwing military dictatorship, determined to forge close ties with Brazil's military rulers, and by the subsequent meeting, on Brazil's initiative, of the presidents of Chile and Bolivia, which have not had diplomatic relations for 12 years.

Peru also suspects that Brazil covets the oil discovered on the Peruvian side of the upper Amazon, and ponders what use might be made of the trans-Amazon

highway, which will run 2,600 miles from Atlantic ports right up to Peru's frontier.

Concern about Brazil's expanding power was one of the unstated reasons behind the formation of the Andean common market in 1968. It was doubtless a factor in persuading oil-rich Venezuela to join the Andean pact last year, giving the six-nation grouping a larger market than that of Brazil.

It is now a high foreign policy priority for Peru, and perhaps for other members, to bring Argentina into a close association with the Andean pact, if not yet into full-fledged affiliation. Though it may be clothed in more polite words, the message to Argentina is a stark one, along these lines:

"You lost out long ago in the historical contest with Brazil for the leadership of South America. The only way you can now exert effective leadership is to become an 'Andean nation,' taking your lot with us and helping to build a formidable economic and political counterweight to Brazil."

If the strategy works, it will not be presented as an anti-Brazil maneuver, of course, but simply as part of a great effort to advance economic integration and political cohesion in South America. Fear of Brazilian hegemony will nonetheless have been a catalytic factor.

It would be difficult for the proud Argentines to concede in effect that they can no longer offer by themselves an alternative continental leadership to that of Brazil; yet, the wiser ones among them know that this is the reality.

One of the revealing statistics bearing on the change in the historic Argentine-Brazilian rivalry is this: Forty years ago, Argentina's gross national product accounted in value for half the total of all South America; today, Argentina's GNP is worth only half that of Brazil.

Paraguay historically looked to Argentina for support against Brazil. Last month, Brazil's new president, Gen. Ernesto Geisel, traveled to the Paraguayan border to conclude with President Alfredo Stroessner an agreement for constructing the world's largest hydroelectric project, on the Parana River at Itaipu.

A few days later, Geisel went to Bolivia to sign an agreement with President Hugo Banzer for building a \$600-million pipeline to carry 240,000 cubic feet of Bolivian natural gas a day nearly a thousand miles to Sao Paulo. Brazil will also build a steel mill, cement factory and petrochemical plant in Bolivia.

For Brazil these agreements represent not only good business but badly needed help for two struggling neighbors. It pains Brazil when other neighbors—its South American countries except Ecuador and Chile—regard the projects as a blow at Argentine influence or an attempt to weaken Bolivia from the Andean pact.

Brazil in fact is conducting a very skillful, highly sensitive, low-key diplomacy aimed at reassuring skeptics. But like the United States in the hemisphere, Brazil cannot entirely overcome the liabilities of being big, powerful and present.

Welcoming Brazilian President Emilio Garrastizui Medici to the White House in 1971, President Nixon said: "We know that as Brazil goes, so will go the rest of the Latin American continent." It was a woefully incorrect remark that raised hackles from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn and mightily embarrassed the Brazilians. It was also, for better or worse, a great hunk of the truth.

© The New York Times.

Colson and Discovering Christianity

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I have been interested by the less than great news of Charles Colson's conversion to Christianity. The news is variously expressed. The among us who consider themselves most worldly—Mr. Feinberg, for instance, or a writer for the Village Voice—treat the whole thing as a big joke, as if W.C. Fields had come out for the Temperance Union. They are waiting for the second act, when the resolution comes and W.C. Fields is toasting his rediscovery of booze, and Colson is back practicing callisthenics at his grandmother's grave.

It says a great deal about the meaning of Christianity in our culture. Traditionally, it has been those who have gained the most who are the special objects of providential grace. The prodigal son is welcomed most by heaven precisely because he has most to atone for.

Al, but does that mean the we shouldn't be most surprised if the most drastic alteration in known attitudes? If Al Capone became a Franciscan monk, there is no doubting that the operation would have exhausted huge stores of heavenly grace. C. if Anthony Lewis uttered a common passionate word about Richard Nixon, one would certainly take notice, though indeed there are those who would suspect glibly that the French say who know how to stick back a little in order to lean forward a lot.

So Twisted

But it does not matter who it is, it is possible to suspect glibly as in the case of Charles Colson. If one of the President's conversations had in it: "Let's figure out what our duty is and do it!" most people would have suspected that those words were uttered for the sake of the record, maybe after calling in the Secret Service to dust off the hidden microphones. It has all become so twisted that we tend to be particularly skeptical when we detect someone doing something because it is right, even though it is something that is tactically damaging.

Concerning Chuck Colson, it seems to me less implausible that he is apparently doing to others than he should have found Christ. His weakness, as generally identified, has been his pathological concern for one person—Richard Nixon. When he told the court that it did not occur to him to challenge Mr. Nixon when told to go out and do something, we are asked to disbelieve that? Not the critics of Colson, or those of Nixon; indeed that is what they most desire to believe. That everything Colson did that was disreputable he did at the bidding of someone he trusted as a commander-in-chief in charge of the national security.

Whether he would have served Richard Nixon if Nixon had been not the President of the United States, but chairman of the board of Murder, Inc., we have no way of knowing. No way of knowing whether Colson carried out with him springs of resistance he could not restrain.

Most Needed

But now he says that he has discovered Christ. To say this you had discovered Christ, in our secular society, is to say something that causes most people to wince with embarrassment. Christ is something to be discovered only between the hours of 10 at noon Sunday morning by Bill Graham, before or after a game. Or by a bearded young man on the corner of Hollywood and Vine for whom Christ—being a way station between the legs sociology and Timothy Leary—Or the sort of thing that makes cruel wars in the Dark and Middle Ages because one set of people said Christ had six toes, the other that he had five. For Christ Colson, in any that he is of 10 at noon Sunday morning by Bill Graham, before or after a game. 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By Jan Siöby

WINE: *The Most Vexing Problem in a Chinese Restaurant*

By Jon Winroth

Chinese Art Collection Sells for \$6.2 Million

By Clay Harris

A black and white photograph showing a small, dark boat on a body of water. The boat is positioned in the lower right foreground. In the background, across the water, there is a shoreline with several buildings and trees. The image has a grainy, high-contrast quality, typical of older film photography.

The shrimp fleet in Zeebrugge, Belgium—back in business again.

Clerck continued, "The highest catch since 1956 and twice that of '71 and '72. We have reason to believe that the 1974 figures, when in and processed, will be even higher than those of last year."

Dr. De Clerck went on to mention that the average engine power of a Belgian shrimp is 143.3 horsepower and the average catch per hour (in 1973) was 33.6 kilograms. The peak period,

as usual, was 10 October. Supermarket prices in Brussels, for unpeeled shrimp, dropped, not drastically but noticeably. The Bruxellois and the Antwerpnaars could again afford their precious *tomate aux crevettes*, even several days after payday. It is an hors d'oeuvre, a tomato stuffed with baby shrimps in mayonnaise, treasured in this part of the world.

In 1969, Belgian export of

crustaceans totaled some 150 tons, mainly to France. In 1973 the total export reached 209 tons of shrimps. Seventy-five percent of Belgian shrimps are beached at Zeebrugge.

"The strange thing is," Dr. De Clerck continued, "that while exporting to France and the Netherlands, we import shrimps from those same countries. Don't ask me about the technicalities, of it all, I'm not an economist."

They also plan to open a boutique next fall on Rue Bonaparte in a boutique for boys between Lamoignon and the Hotel Crillon.

The Overtones

That motif which may seem as purely technical, has important overtones. It means, not that Mr. Guibourges, Miss Dior was unimpressed—Mr. Rouel insisted on that—but that the house need

The cast-iron facade of the 126-year-old Bogardus Building was missing.

Police later arrested Harvey Ellis and Norris Gamble in connection with the theft, but searches through city junkyards had not turned up any trace of the municipal treasure. The men were charged with grand larceny.

The cast-iron facade had been stored while awaiting incorpora-

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Mei Ping jar
...sold for \$554.40.

The octagonal Mei Ping jar—one of only two known to exist—had sold for \$900 in 1932.

The only permanent record of the Mayer collection is the catalogue, itself a record-setter as the most expensive ever produced by Christie's and possibly by any London art dealer. It sold for \$25,000, a record for a catalogue. It included extensive information about each of the 230 items up for sale.

The Chinese art was sold against a backdrop of old master paintings which lined the red walls in preparation for an auction later this week. A television camera recorded several of the more expensive sales, but even then the crowd roared with no more audible excitement than a surge of murmuring.

One reported reason for Mr. Mayer's decision to sell the collection is his son's preference for modern pictures. Mr. Mayer, who emigrated to the United States from Vienna in 1937, had previously given a collection of old master prints and drawings to a Jerusalem museum.

Mr. Mayer said he held back none of his Chinese collection. However, he will probably retain ownership of the small percentage that did not reach Christie's reserve prices. Following his standing policy, Christie's could not disclose the number of items which failed to be sold for this reason.

12 Silver Spoons Net £70,000 at Auction

LONDON, June 25 (UPI)—A London dealer today paid £70,000 for a set of 12 silver-gilt spoons made in 1592. Christie's auction house said.

The sale of the spoons was one of the highlights of an auction of 130 lots of English silver and gold pieces that produced a total price of £236,365.



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Herstatt Bank Fails in W. Germany

By James C. Furlong

COLOGNE, June 26 (AP-DJ).—West German authorities ordered Bankhaus I. D. Herstatt into liquidation today after they discovered that the widely respected private bank suffered severe losses in foreign exchange trading.

The Bundesbank and the federal supervisory banking bureau said their talks with the main shareholder of the bank, insurance magnate Hans Gerling, and the three biggest commercial banks in Germany established there was no chance of saving Herstatt.

The Bundesbank said Herstatt, one of the nation's largest private banks with a balance sheet total at the end of 1973 of 2,978 billion deutsche marks, had taken sharp losses in foreign currency dealings that had been misrepresented in its books.

480 Million DM Loss Estimated

There was no official word on the size of the losses, but a usually reliable source in Bonn said that an estimate of 480 million DM "might be right."

The bank was stripped of its license at the same time it was ordered liquidated.

The collapse came just one day after it became generally known that the Bundesbank had ordered about 350 German banking institutions to report their foreign exchange forward positions regularly to the authorities.

The move followed a 270 million DM foreign exchange loss posted earlier in the year by Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale.

Two foreign banks, Union Bank of Switzerland and Frank-

lin National Bank of New York, also have reported big losses in foreign currency dealings.

The immediate consequences of Herstatt's demise on individual depositors and other creditors were not known. A spokesman for the Federal Association of Banks, a trade group embracing most German banks, said it has a fund of 30 million DM to protect small depositors in the event of a collapse and that the fund was to have been raised shortly to 30 million DM.

The spokesman said that the amount of compensation due depositors probably will be much higher than 28 million DM, however, and that an effort will be made to increase the fund in an emergency basis to cover depositors' losses.

The Herstatt Dec. 31, 1973, balance sheet lists savings deposits of 308.9 million DM.

Among Herstatt's additional obligations are 779.5 million DM to other banks. Sources in Bonn indicated that these debts would be handled through the liquidation process.

The Bundesbank said it and the nation's large commercial banks would do all they could to alleviate liquidity problems of any Herstatt customers arising from the collapse.

Herstatt said it would not issue any comment until tomorrow. The bank, whose origins were in the 18th century, has 31 branches in Cologne and Bonn, and some foreign units. It also has shares in at least 18 banks and seven non-banks.

For 1973, the bank had after-tax profit of 103 million DM, compared to 7.8 million DM in the preceding year.

Herstatt, headquartered in Cologne, was 80 percent owned by Hans Gerling, who controls the Gerling group of insurance companies.

Carli Urges U.S. to Become 'Lender of Last Resort'

By Ian Gummer

MILAN, June 26 (UPI).—A proposal that the United States should become an international "lender of last resort" and in effect banker to the world, was made today by Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy.

Mr. Carli's suggestion would place the Federal Reserve System, or as one U.S. official noted, the Treasury, squarely at the center of any operation to rescue certain countries—including Italy—from the disastrous effects of quadrupling of oil prices.

The oil price increases have brought about an unprecedented shift in international currency resources, producing an estimated \$60 billion to \$70 billion in earnings for the oil producing countries and drawing an equal amount from the treasuries of nations that import oil.

Italy itself faces an insurmountable deficit in its balance of payments which, at the latest official Italian estimate, will total \$11 billion this year, placing the country in danger of total bankruptcy.

Mr. Carli was obviously thinking first and foremost of his country's predicament when he made his proposal today before an international gathering of economic experts called together for a conference on inflation by Banca Commerciale Italiana, the nation's second-largest bank.

The governor of the central bank made a strong plea for international coordination to overcome the economic instability caused by the shift in monetary assets.

He pointed out that the oil producing countries are accumulating huge amounts of dollars, most of which they cannot spend. They are therefore investing their new-found wealth, and most of that investment is flowing into short-term U.S. Treasury bills.

The United States will have to recycle these funds, Mr. Carli indicated, providing cash to the countries with payments deficits. If this happens, the bank governor indicated, the Federal Reserve should become lender of last resort if a liquidity crisis occurred or if any one country should default on its borrowings. In other words, the United States would stand as ultimate guarantor.

Mr. Carli declined to give newsmen details of exactly how the recycling process would work. He said that "discussions"—not "negotiations"—are being held by Italy and the United States, and the question has not yet been resolved.

Part of the problem as far as Italy is concerned is that stringent conditions would be attached to any new lines of credit opened to it. Officials in West Germany, which may join the United States in aiding Italy, have already made it clear that the Rome government must put its house in order before any help is made available by Bonn.

Italy is afflicted by a weak government coalition, a soaring annual inflation rate of 20 percent, labor leaders who mean business on wage claims and a foreign debt liability that now totals over \$10 billion, to say nothing of the payments deficit.

Although details of the Carli proposal are not known, it is thought that the loan operation could be either direct, through bilateral or trilateral aid from the United States or the United States and West Germany, or that it could be funneled through the Eurodollar market. Eurodollars are private dollar balances held in Europe that have accumulated from large U.S. lending and spending overseas.

The Eurodollar holdings have soared to an estimated present total of \$300 billion from \$15 billion in 1963.

A leading official of the Italian central bank said after Mr. Carli's speech that under the bank governor's proposal, the Fed would intervene in the Eurodollar market if a cash crisis were to occur.

In his speech, Mr. Carli also hinted at the need for controls over the Eurodollar market.

U.S. officials here agreed that if the Carli proposal were adopted, the dollar itself would emerge strengthened. After the crisis of confidence in the dollar caused by the severance of its link to gold and its two devaluations, the U.S. currency would stand at dead center of international currency operations and Washington would be pledged to act internationally in time of monetary crisis.

Israel Floats \$300 Million Loan With U.S. Guarantee

By Peter Kilborn

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT).—Over the last three weeks, Israel has been borrowing \$300 million in the United States through an unusual issue of securities guaranteed by the U.S. government.

New York City, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and a number of insurance companies are among the 72 institutions that have subscribed to the issue to date, it was learned.

The issue is being placed privately, through the Wall Street investment banking firm of Loeb, Rhoades & Co. and is being sold in denominations of \$500,000, putting it out of reach of most individuals.

The new securities—unrelated to the semi-charitable Israeli bonds sold for general fund-raising in the Jewish community—are to raise money for military procurement. To avoid confusion, Israel is calling the new issue a "note" rather than a bond offering, although the issue has a long maturity of 20 years.

The U.S. government guarantee is believed to be the first for an offering made here by a foreign country, although Israel and other countries have gotten shorter term, government-guaranteed loans from U.S. commercial banks.

The guarantee not only effectively assures full payment on the notes but also allows their sale at rates competitive with new domestic offerings. Normally, foreign governments must pay a percentage point or more above what domestic borrowers pay.

Israeli officials here say the country decided to go to Loeb, Rhoades for a private placement because it would otherwise have to pay the much higher lending rates being charged by the commercial banks here with which it has worked in the past. Other sources add that some commercial banks balked at extending the \$300 million to Israel because many are currently courting business with Arab countries, and the funds Israel is seeking are earmarked for military purposes.

Israel is eligible for guarantees under both the Foreign Military Sales Act and the Defense Appropriation Act.

Company Reports

General Mills
Year (to May 26) 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 2,000.10 1,961.96
Profits (millions) 75.14 66.14
Per share 3.18 2.81

H.J. Heinz
Fourth Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 375.9 333.9
Profits (millions) 23.1 19.06
Per share 1.54 1.26

Year
Revenue (millions) 1,438.1 1,265.9
Profits (millions) 64.32 21.55
Per share 4.26 1.42

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Estel Forecasts Record Profit

Continuing high demand for steel in Western Europe will push profit, sales and production figures of Estel N.V., the West German-Dutch steel combine, to new highs this year, says B.A. Biji, finance director. Last year the company, which was formed from the Dutch Hoogovens and the German Hoesch, had net profit of 189.3 million guilders (\$65.3 million), up 94 percent on 1973 results. Mr. Biji notes that there is no "sign of slackening" in the steel market, and Estel's plants are operating at full capacity everywhere. The only weak spot in the market is for cold rolled sheet steel because "auto builders are using less" and "everyone was building cold rolled plants three years ago." But he adds that Estel could sell more steel if it had the plant capacity. Difficulties in obtaining supplies of coking coal from the United States have caused problems, but have not held back production, which is currently running at an annual rate of 12.4 million tons.

U.S. Agency May Order Auto Recall

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may order four auto-makers to recall as many as 14 million 1973-model cars to correct their emission-control systems. The companies are General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and Volkswagen of America. However, the EPA will not specify which models are involved or identify what it believes their pollution shortcomings

are until after a 10-day period allowed for the manufacturers to submit additional information on the cars' engine performance. Should recall orders ultimately be issued for some or all of the 1.4 million vehicles, it is possible that only a small percentage of owners actually will return their cars to dealers for emission control repairs, an EPA official comments. Under the Clean Air Act, the agency has authority over new cars sold to the dealers, but it cannot require action of individual owners.

U.S. Steel Signs Coal Contract

Carbon Fuel Co. has signed a contract with a minimum duration of 15 years under which all coal produced from its West Virginia operations will be sold to U.S. Steel Corp., effective last April 1. Coal from those operations already committed to companies other than U.S. Steel will be delivered to those companies, until such existing contracts expire. The company's West Virginia operations produced about 1.8 million tons of metallurgical coal in 1973 and Carbon Fuel says it plans to increase production to 3 million tons annually by 1977. The company declines to give the value of the contract, but it notes that it includes a loan of \$4.5 million repayable in equal installments over the 15-year term of the contract. Based on Carbon Fuel's projections for increased production and on current coal prices, the total value of the contract could range from \$750 million to \$900 million over the 15-year period.

Investors Quit Bond, Equity Markets

Rate Rises Distress Borrowers in U.S.

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP-DJ).

Disintermediation, a word which came into vogue in the tight-money squeeze of 1968 and has been reappearing with each domestic money crunch ever since, has taken on an ugly new meaning.

In most cases it describes the disruption of normal money flows in the economy. A savings bank is an intermediary between the public saver and the mortgage market, for example. When savers pull out or reduce their deposits in favor of higher-yielding investments, the money is said to be disintermediated. The thrift institution, in other words, is not an intermediary for those funds any longer.

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Stock Prices Plummet As Interest Rates Soar

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP-DJ).—A new upward turn in the interest rate spiral today battered stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 11.51 to 817.04. It rose 12.52 points yesterday after a loss totaling 36.69 points in the six previous sessions.

Volume totaled 11.32 million shares compared with 11.93 million yesterday.

A quarter-point increase in the bank prime rate to 11 3/4 percent continued to spread with analysts predicting another jump soon to 12 percent because of surging short term interest rates.

McDonald's, one of the most active issues, fell 3 3/4 to 49 after an opening delayed by an influx of orders. An institutional brokerage firm, Baker, Weeks, pulled its buy recommendation on the issue, citing concern over long-term growth rates. The company said sales for the five months ended May 31 met expectations and it expected the favorable trend to continue, adding that it looked to a good year.

Continental Mortgage Investors fell 1 1/8 to 2 5/8. The company reported lower fourth-quarter net and omitted its regular dividend.

Eastman Kodak dropped 3 7/8 to 105 3/8, while Du Pont fell 1 7/8 to 365 7/8.

IBM slumped 1 1/4 to 218 1/4 after having gained more than five yesterday, when it raised the quarterly dividend by 22 cents a share.

Also lower were Burroughs, down 5 7/8 to 100 1/2; Gamnet, 1 1/4 to 35 1/8; Texas Instruments, 4 1/4 to 91 3/4; General Electric, 1 1/2 to 48 3/8, and Procter & Gamble, 2 5/8 to 102 3/4.

On the American Stock Exchange the index rose 0.65 to 30.39. Imperial Oil "A" was most active, closing up 1/8 to 27 3/4.

National Paragon was down 3/4 at 5. Loews warrants lost 5/8 at 4 1/4. Robintech eased 1/2 to 40 1/2 and U.S. Filer was off 1/8 at 6 1/4.

Jacobs Engineering did not trade today. Brokers Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis said they had been temporarily enjoined from attempting to sell 13,400 shares of Jacobs common after a client's failure to meet margin requirements.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over the counter fell by 1.15 to 77.20.

Bond prices got some assistance from the Federal Reserve and success in the new issue market, and closed with gains of as much as 1/4 point. In the government sector, the Fed came into the

market as a buyer of all coupon issues for open market account, and dealers said that this had a positive effect on overall prices.

The corporate sector finished with 1/4 point gains after having been off as much and more in the morning following successful sales by the day's new offerings.

U.K. Offers Firm Partial Take-over

LONDON, June 26 (AP-DJ).—The British government proposed today to take over the shipbuilding and ship repairing activities of financially troubled Court Line Ltd.

The proposal was announced in the House of Commons by Anthony Wedgwood Benn, minister for industry. Involved in the proposed take-over, he said, are 16 companies owned by Court Shipbuilders, a subsidiary of Court Line.

Court Line is a diversified enterprise, which in addition to its shipbuilding and ship repairing division, has a ship-owning and management division, as well as an aviation and leisure division.

Court Line's shares were suspended from trading on the London Stock Exchange last week after they tumbled on rumors that the company was in financial difficulty. The company later acknowledged that it had financial problems and said they concerned its leisure division.

Lord Beswick, minister of state for industry, told the House of Lords today that he understood that Court Line's shipbuilding and ship repairing operations were profitable.

The government's announcement prompted sharp questioning from opposition Conservative legislators in view of the Labour party's declared aim of nationalizing the country's shipbuilding and ship repairing industries as well as some other industrial activities.

Addressing Mr. Benn, Michael Heseltine, the Conservative party's spokesman on industrial affairs, said, "You should come clean with us. This is the first example of a squeeze operation and an opportunity you have grabbed to take this company into public ownership."

The reports of new nationalization measures sent share prices down again on the London Stock Exchange.

The Financial Times index of the leading 30 industrial shares fell 7.2 points to 246, its lowest level since August 1959.

Weekly net asset value
on June 24, 1974

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$31.66

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$23.09

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Helderling & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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EURODIAM CO

(Continued on next page)

هكذا اعتدوا

Through 6.000 years of history Lebanon has been a crossroads of the world. Thanks to this privileged geographical position, Lebanon has served since Phoenician times as a natural link between East and West and a trading post for goods flowing to and from the Middle East. It is today, as it always was, the gateway to a prosperous Middle East, an area which possesses tremendous purchasing power. Beirut, site of countless thriving institutions and international companies, a harbor and free port zone which supply the Arab hinterland, and the busiest airport in the Middle East, is becoming more than ever an important trading center and financial capital. As one of the few free financial centers of the world, Lebanon can rightfully be called the Switzerland of the Middle East.



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-1774- Stocks and Bonds					-1775- Stocks and Bonds					-1776- Stocks and Bonds					-1777- Stocks and Bonds				
High	Low	Div	In S	P/E	High	Low	Div	In S	P/E	High	Low	Div	In S	P/E	High	Low	Div	In S	P/E
Continued from preceding page.																			
10	6	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
30	25	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
30	25	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
11	10	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
31	12	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
S																			
43	38	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
43	38	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
44	39	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
35	30	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
12	10	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
32	27	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
14	12	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
16	14	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
18	16	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
20	18	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
22	20	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
24	22	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
26	24	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
28	26	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
30	28	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
32	30	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
34	32	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
36	34	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
38	36	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7
40	38	STC Inc	26	7	24	5	7	24	5	7	24	5	7</						

June 28, 1974			
	Open	Close	
London F-X	143.25	144.50	
Zurich	138.5	146.75	
Paris 112.5 kl. 81	142.75	144.97	
U.S. dollars per ounce			

June 26, 1974		
	Price per Yan	
Asahi Glass	263 1/2	Asahi E. Wv.
Canon	257	Mitsui Bussan
Dai Nip. Print.	329	Asahi Corp.
Fuji Bank	447	Asahi Co.
Fuji Photo	342	Mitsubishi
Hill	175	Nippon Elec.
Honda Motor	3	Shimizu
K. Vast	583	Sony Corp.
Japan Air L.	1,630	Suzumoto Bk.
Kansai El. P.	760	Tokai Marine
Kao Soap	339	Tokai Chem.
Kirin Brewery	328	Tokai
Komatsu	228 1/2	Tokai
Kubota	37	Toray
Matsushita	448	Toyota Motor
N. E. Ind.		

June 24, 1974		
Most Active—New York		
	Series	Close
McDonald	267,000	49
Travelers	183,900	23
Gillette Co	149,600	32 1/4
Squibb Corp	140,400	36 1/4
Citicorp	125,299	33
FedNat A's	123,000	1 1/4
Texaco Inc	132,600	25
Wm Union	116,200	10
Va ElPow	118,400	85 1/2
Cent Mfgs	107,300	25 1/2
Xerox	80,400	117 1/2
Grinnell Int	54,000	9 1/2
Gannett Co	81,700	35 1/4
Dow Chem	80,400	68 1/2
Westph Ei	79,000	14 1/4
		Today
Volume in millions		11,33

Total Issues		1975
New 1974	Highs	6
New 1974	Average	140

Most Active—American		
	Sales	Class
Imper Oil A	62,000	177 1/2
New Paragon	62,000	5
Lexus TH Wt	32,100	4 1/4
Robinson	33,200	40 1/2
US F&H	20,500	4 1/2
McCall Oil	32,500	4 1/2
Swisher R of	25,500	12 1/2
ParSim Phil	25,500	9 1/2
Syntex Corp	31,400	40 1/2
Research Ctl	30,500	7 1/2

Aspirat table stock sales		
Stock sales	year ago	%
Americana	Stock Index:	200
High	Low	Class
81.47	90.84	80-29

	High	Low	Close
25 Trn	167.36	166.18	164.62
20 Uti	49.31	49.09	48.92
65 Stk	248.39	249.36	244.65

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close
425 Industrial	108.96	98.96	99.97
15 Railroads	36.82	36.10	36.26
40 Utilities	26.53	26.54	26.29
500 Stocks	89.12	87.30	87.61

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
Composite	45.97	45.82	45.93
Industrial	51.68	51.23	51.23
Transportation	33.10	32.90	32.92
Utility	28.45	28.36	28.36
Finance	46.47	46.37	46.35

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

June 21	213,776	289,789
June 20	199,649	267,869
June 19	184,863	274,584
June 18	215,352	274,304
June 17	197,373	290,075

*These totals are included in the figures.

Wednesday's
New Highs and Low

NEW HIGHS - 4		
Sunday Chem	Moore's 51r	Westling
	Mercent 50r	WaMarl
NEW LOWS - 15		
Adams 50r	Coyle 4r	SCA 3.9

[illegible][illegible]

Savings Group Asks Fed to Ha Citicorp Offerin

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—The National Association of Savings Banks said today it has asked the Federal Reserve Board to prevent the sale of \$230-million floating rate notes by Citicorp, holding company

Mr. Birchby said the proposed offering is an attempt to circumvent the Fed's deposit rate controls.

The association believes offering of a consumer mutual-savings instrument is a violation of the spirit of regulations.

Mr. Birchby added that this is a calculated resembence of these notes to certificates of deposit, and said the savings industry urges the Fed to take authority to characterize notes as deposits and place

Last week, Citicorp announced plans to sell the 15-year fixed rate notes with the rate based on the average of the 15 Treasury bill rate.

ITEMS	1970	1971	1972
Books			
Books, 1970-1971	10	10	10
Books, 1971-1972	10	10	10
Books, 1972-1973	10	10	10
Books, 1973-1974	10	10	10
Books, 1974-1975	10	10	10
Books, 1975-1976	10	10	10
Books, 1976-1977	10	10	10
Books, 1977-1978	10	10	10
Books, 1978-1979	10	10	10
Books, 1979-1980	10	10	10
Books, 1980-1981	10	10	10
Books, 1981-1982	10	10	10
Books, 1982-1983	10	10	10
Books, 1983-1984	10	10	10
Books, 1984-1985	10	10	10
Books, 1985-1986	10	10	10
Books, 1986-1987	10	10	10
Books, 1987-1988	10	10	10
Books, 1988-1989	10	10	10
Books, 1989-1990	10	10	10
Books, 1990-1991	10	10	10
Books, 1991-1992	10	10	10
Books, 1992-1993	10	10	10
Books, 1993-1994	10	10	10
Books, 1994-1995	10	10	10
Books, 1995-1996	10	10	10
Books, 1996-1997	10	10	10
Books, 1997-1998	10	10	10
Books, 1998-1999	10	10	10
Books, 1999-2000	10	10	10
Books, 2000-2001	10	10	10
Books, 2001-2002	10	10	10
Books, 2002-2003	10	10	10
Books, 2003-2004	10	10	10
Books, 2004-2005	10	10	10
Books, 2005-2006	10	10	10
Books, 2006-2007	10	10	10
Books, 2007-2008	10	10	10
Books, 2008-2009	10	10	10
Books, 2009-2010	10	10	10
Books, 2010-2011	10	10	10
Books, 2011-2012	10	10	10
Books, 2012-2013	10	10	10
Books, 2013-2014	10	10	10
Books, 2014-2015	10	10	10
Books, 2015-2016	10	10	10
Books, 2016-2017	10	10	10
Books, 2017-2018	10	10	10
Books, 2018-2019	10	10	10
Books, 2019-2020	10	10	10
Books, 2020-2021	10	10	10
Books, 2021-2022	10	10	10
Books, 2022-2023	10	10	10
Books, 2023-2024	10	10	10
Books, 2024-2025	10	10	10
Books, 2025-2026	10	10	10
Books, 2026-2027	10	10	10
Books, 2027-2028	10	10	10
Books, 2028-2029	10	10	10
Books, 2029-2030	10	10	10
Books, 2030-2031	10	10	10
Books, 2031-2032	10	10	10
Books, 2032-2033	10	10	10
Books, 2033-2034	10	10	10
Books, 2034-2035	10	10	10
Books, 2035-2036	10	10	10
Books, 2036-2037	10	10	10
Books, 2037-2038	10	10	10
Books, 2038-2039	10	10	10
Books, 2039-2040	10	10	10
Books, 2040-2041	10	10	10
Books, 2041-2042	10	10	10
Books, 2042-2043	10	10	10
Books, 2043-2044	10	10	10
Books, 2044-2045	10	10	10
Books, 2045-2046	10	10	10
Books, 2046-2047	10	10	10
Books, 2047-2048	10	10	10
Books, 2048-2049	10	10	10
Books, 2049-2050	10	10	10
Books, 2050-2051	10	10	10
Books, 2051-2052	10	10	

NEW YORK FUTURES				
June 25, 1978				
	High	Low	Close	
WORLD SUGAR No. 11				
July	27.00	26.25	25.90 1/2	
Aug.	27.00	26.40	26.60 1/2	
Sept.	27.50	27.00	27.85 1/2	
Oct.	27.50	27.00	27.90 1/2	
Nov.	27.50	27.00	27.90 1/2	
Dec.	28.00	27.00	28.00	
Jan.	28.25	27.50	28.25 1/2	
Feb.	28.25	27.50	28.25 1/2	
WOOL				
July	170.0	175.0	181.25 1/2	
Dec.	170.0	175.0	181.25 1/2	
COCOA				
July	28.00	28.25	28.00	
Dec.	28.00	28.25	28.00	

OFFER		25.25	25.25	25.25
100	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25
100	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25
100	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25

FCE Quotations						
		1974			1975	
		Jan	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
100	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25
100	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25
100	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25
100	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25

**Forward Contract
Exchange
Company Ltd.**

Address: 224
Avenue Road
Singapore 2342
Phone: 25 47 59
Telex: 3310
INDEX/CHANGE

Dec	71.00	80.00	71.00	CORN		
Jan	71.00	80.00	71.00	Jul	5.97	5.84
March	71.00	80.00	71.00	Soc	7.01	2.91
May	71.00	80.00	71.00	Dec	7.01	2.91
	71.00	80.00	71.00	May	2.77	2.88
POTATOES				SOYBEANS		
Nov	4.76	4.77	4.76	Jan	5.66	5.00
March	4.56	4.05	4.06	Jul	5.74	5.92
May	6.40	6.20	6.20	Soc	5.67	5.88
	7.50	7.12	7.37	Dec	5.67	5.88
SILVER				May	5.67	5.88
July	67.00	63.50	46.00	Jul	5.67	5.88
Aug	67.00	63.50	46.00	Dec	5.67	5.88
Dec	67.00	63.50	46.00	SOYBEAN OIL		
Jan	67.00	63.50	46.00	Jul	31.10	32.15
March	67.00	63.50	46.00	Aug	29.10	38.65
May	59.50	59.50	50.40	Oct	24.50	24.50
Sept	59.50	59.50	50.40	Dec	26.95	27.00
	51.20	50.00	51.18			

Open High Low Close					SOYBEAN MEAL				
July	50.00	50.00	49.75	49.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Sept	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Oct	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Nov	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Dec	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Jan	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Feb	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Mar	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
COTTON No. 2					B-BID; B-A/CAD; N-P				
July	50.00	50.00	49.75	49.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Sept	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Oct	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Nov	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Dec	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Jan	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Feb	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Mar	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Apr	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
May	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Jun	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Jul	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Aug	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Sept	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Oct	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Nov	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Dec	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Jan	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Feb	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Mar	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Apr	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
May	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Jun	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Jul	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Aug	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Sept	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Oct	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Nov	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Dec	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Jan	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Feb	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.84	83.00	83.00	82.75	82.84	
Mar	51.00	5							

Dec	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
Nov	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
Oct	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
Sept	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
Aug	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
July	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
June	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
May	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
April	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
March	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
Feb	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
Jan	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
Dec	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
Nov	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
Oct	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
Sept	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
Aug	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
July	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
June	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
May	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
April	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
March	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
Feb	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35
Jan	4.36	4.70	4.47	4.50	4.48	FRI	36.40	39.35

WHEAT (Ch. Hard red)

Dec	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4	Jan	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4
Nov	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4	Feb	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4
Oct	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4	Mar	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4
Sept	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4	Apr	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4
Aug	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4	May	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4
July	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4	June	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4
June	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4	July	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4
May	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4	Aug	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4
April	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4	Sept	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4
March	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4	Oct	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4
Feb	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4	Nov	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4
Jan	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4	Dec	4.24	4.87	4.48	4.74	4.4

International Stock Indexes

1974				
Test.	Pres.	High	Low	
Amsterdam	105.8	104.1	103.8	103.8
Brussels	126.38	124.1	124.34	123.71
Frankfurt	124.1	122.1	121.78	121.78
London	124.1	122.1	121.78	121.78
Paris	124.1	122.1	121.78	121.78
Rome	124.1	122.1	121.78	121.78
Stockholm	124.1	122.1	121.78	121.78
Zurich	124.1	122.1	121.78	121.78

LIVE HOGS

Jan	34.25	35.07
Feb	34.65	35.07
Mar	34.25	35.07
Apr	34.25	35.07
May	34.25	35.07
June	34.25	35.07
July	34.25	35.0

[illegible]

Sales: July 95; Aug 216; Feb 114;
March 17; May 8; July 1.

Open interest: Aug 3077; Feb
1963, March 381; May 137; July 43.

B-Bid; A-Asked; N-Nominal.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close	Previous close
Sugar				
Sept	235	229	232 1/2	229.50-230.25
Oct	212.25	209	210 1/2	209.50-210.25
Dec	199 1/2	195 1/2	197 1/2	196.50-196.75
Mar	185 1/2	182 1/2	184 1/2	183.50-184.25
May	177	174.25	175.25-177	174.25-174.90
Aug	168	165	161	161-161.75
Oct	151	149	149 1/2	148-149
Cocoa				
Sept	37	36	36 1/2	36-36.25
Oct	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35-35.25
Dec	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34-34.25
Mar	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33-33.25
May	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32-32.25
Aug	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31-31.25
Oct	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30-30.25
Dec	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29-29.25
Mar	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28-28.25
May	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27-27.25
Aug	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26-26.25
Oct	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25-25.25
Dec	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24-24.25
Mar	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23-23.25
May	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22-22.25
Aug	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21-21.25
Oct	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20-20.25
Dec	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19-19.25
Mar	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18-18.25
May	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17-17.25
Aug	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16-16.25
Oct	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15-15.25
Dec	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14-14.25
Mar	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13-13.25
May	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12-12.25
Aug	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11-11.25
Oct	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10-10.25
Dec	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9-9.25
Mar	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8-8.25
May	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7-7.25
Aug	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6-6.25
Oct	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5-5.25
Dec	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4-4.25
Mar	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3-3.25
May	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2-2.25
Aug	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1-1.25
Oct	1 1/2	1/2	1/2	0-0.25
Dec	1/2	0	0	0-0.25
Mar	0	0	0	0-0.25
May	0	0	0	0-0.25
Aug	0	0	0	0-0.25
Oct	0	0	0	0-0.25
Dec	0	0	0	0-0.25
Mar	0	0	0	0-0.25
May	0	0	0	0-0.25
Aug	0	0	0	0-0.25
Oct	0	0	0	0-0.25
Dec	0	0	0	0-0.25
Mar	0	0	0	0-0.25
May	0	0	0	0-0.25
Aug	0	0	0	0-0.25
Oct	0	0	0	0-0.25
Dec	0	0	0	0-0.25
Mar	0	0	0	0-0.25
May	0	0	0	0-0.25
Aug	0	0	0	0-0.25
Oct	0	0	0	0-0.25
Dec	0	0	0	0-0.25
Mar	0	0	0	0-0.25
May	0	0	0	0-0.25
Aug	0	0	0	0-0.25
Oct	0	0	0	0-0.25
Dec	0	0	0	0-0.25
Mar	0	0	0	0-0.25
May	0	0	0	0-0.25
Aug	0	0	0	0-0.25
Oct	0	0	0	0-0.25
Dec	0	0	0	0-0.25
Mar	0	0	0	0-0.25
May	0	0	0	0-0.25
Aug	0	0	0	0-0.25
Oct	0	0	0	0-0.25
Dec	0	0	0	0-0.25
Mar	0	0	0	0-0.25
May	0	0	0	

[illegible][illegible]

June 35.						
1185		1016	1000	975	1050	+
36 17	526 17	526 67	775	850	1000	+
38 17	526 17	526 67	775	775	775	+
36 17	526 17	526 67	775	775	775	+
38 17	526 17	526 67	775	775	775	+
36 17	526 17	526 67	775	775	775	+
38 17	526 17	526 67	775	775	775	+

[illegible]

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Last week, Citicorp announced plans to sell the 15-year 10% rate notes with the rate 100 point over the average 30 Treasury bill rate.

هكذا صنع القوس

هكذا صنع القوس

Dollar Bonds			Convertible Bonds		
11	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
12	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
13	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
14	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
15	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
16	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
17	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
18	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
19	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
20	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
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23	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
24	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
25	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
26	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
27	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
28	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
29	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
30	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
31	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
32	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
33	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
34	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
35	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
36	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
37	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
38	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
39	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
40	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
41	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
42	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
43	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
44	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
45	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
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51	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
52	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
53	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
54	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
55	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
56	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
57	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
58	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
59	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
60	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
61	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
62	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
63	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
64	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
65	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
66	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
67	70	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2

(Continued from Back Page)

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Brazil Stops E. Germany, 1-0; W. Germany Wins

Rivelino Hits On Free Kick

HANNOVER, West Germany, June 26 (Reuters).—Brazil kept its hopes of successfully ending the World Cup with a victory over East Germany tonight in their second-round Group A match.

It took the mighty host of the 1974 World Cup to clinch an ill-tempered, fast-paced match for Brazil. After 61 minutes of play, East Germany's second-half substitute Harald Emscher brought down Rivelino on the edge of a penalty box straight in front of goal.

Rivelino, never one to let such gift go unwasted, bent his free kick through the left of the defensive wall and with goalkeeper Juergen Croy transfixed by the line, the ball hurtled back of the ground into the corner of the net.

Brazil, though it lacks the scoring punch it had when masterclass was around in 1970, is still light on defense as it has now won four games without allowing a goal.

The teams played a scoreless first half but that was partially due to rough play as there were numerous free kicks, and several fouls from the referee.

Brazil played its usual 4-3-3 formation and controlled most of the action in midfield, but when the Germans lost possession, the ball, they fell back in a defensive pattern that only Rivelino was able to penetrate. It was enough for the defending champions.

Brazil next faces weak Argentina on Saturday and the decisive game of Group A will probably be when it faces the Netherlands next week from tonight.

Levinha Out

HANNOVER, West Germany, June 26 (UPI).—Brazil forward Levinha, who injured his foot in Saturday's game against Zaire, probably will be out for the rest of the World Cup, team physician Dr. Toledo said today. Toledo said he removed the plaster cast on Levinha's foot, "But I don't know if he will play in the remaining games."

World Cup Standings

Group A	W	D	L	Pts
Brazil	1	0	0	2
East Germany	0	0	1	0
Argentina	0	0	1	0
Sweden	0	0	1	0

Group B

W	D	L	Pts
West Germany	1	0	2
Poland	0	0	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	1

Group C

Spain.				
Gelsenkirchen:	Argentina	vs.	East	
Germany.				
Group B				
Düsseldorf:	Sweden	vs.	Yugoslavia.	

Group D

Munich: Runner-up Group A vs. Run-
ner-up Group B.

FINAL
Sunday, July 7

Group E

Gusty Winds Halt America's Cup Trials

Group F

to continue the America's Cup
regatta yesterday, so the New
York Yacht Club called off the
sailing for the four 12-meter

Group G

nd waves six feet and over.
these yachts are racers, but not
can racers.

Group H

the extent of the physical endeavor. All was seemingly quiet in the camp of Mariner and Vallant, the two boats in the Kings Point Foundation syn-

Group I

text September and the latter
a trial horse.

Group J

All's World Cup goalkeeper
 Terry Francillon has signed a
 two-year contract to play for
 West German Second Division

Group K

Tuesday's

Group L

Los Angeles ...	080	800	092	2	9	e
teed, Leon 161, Frisella 191 and						
tes; Messersmith, Marshall 191 and						
191.						

Group M

Don '81 and Rader; Palmer (1-0)					
1 Kendall L—Williams (1-1).					
Isburgh	001	020	048—7	10	2
Louis	102	000	34x—0	13	0

Group N

and Simmons. W-Grabosky (2-1).					
Patterson (1-1). HR-Simmons					
01					
Incidentj	000	000	380-3	6	0
ssion	000	100	821-2	7	0

Group O

May. W-Birmingham 17-61.	1-
Mar 15-41	ER-Geronimo (2d).
June (16th).	
Philadelphia ...	000 000 000-W 1 2
Alfred ...	000 000 000-3 11 1

Group P

W	D	L	Pts	
Sweden	1	0	0	2
Poland	0	0	1	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	0

Group Q

W	D	L	Pts	
Sweden	1	0	0	2
Poland	0	0	1	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	0



THE HARD WAY—West Germany's Gerd Mueller scores team's second goal while on the ground as the World Cup favorites beat Yugoslavia, 2-0, in a second-round opener.

Dutch Blank Argentina; Cruyff Stars

From Wire Dispatches

ROTTERDAM, West Germany, June 26.—Johan Cruyff scored the Netherlands' first and last goals tonight as he led his Dutchmen to a 4-0 one-sided rout of Argentina.

Throughout the wet night, Cruyff, the finest player in this World Cup, was the architect of the Dutchmen's attack but the whole team looked like a championship prospect. The Netherlands must beat out East Germany, Brazil, and Argentina to win its A Group standings and thus qualify for the finals.

Cruyff's first goal left the Argentine defense at a standstill. Robby Rensenbrink started the move, Wim van Hanegem sent it through to Cruyff and the Dutch captain rolled it cleverly into the empty net.

Roud Krol shot the second goal through a crowd of players following a corner by Wim Jansen. The stunning Cruyff tipped the Argentine defense again to create the third goal. He floated a beautiful center to the far post and Johnny Rep headed it in his fourth goal of the tournament.

Roberto Telch, Argentine midfielder, was carried off on a stretcher after a collision with Rep. The South Americans had used both their substitutes and played on with ten men in a hopelessly one-sided contest.

The game had gone into injury time when Cruyff crowned a masterly performance with his second goal.

Secretariat Has Successful Test

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 26 (AP).—Syndicated Thoroughbred Secretariat and Riva Ridge have impregnated 60 percent of their mares, according to a story in the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The story said the success of the two Thoroughbreds in stud have saved \$11.08 million in syndication agreements.

"They both have made their number," said Seth Hancock, president of Claiborne Farm, near Paris, Ky. "They both have sired 60 percent. Now it's a question of whether it'll be 60, 70, 80 or 90 percent."

Last February, because of their fertility failures in original fertility tests, revised syndication agreements called for each colt to be bred to 36 mares by July 15.

In order for the syndicates to stand, each colt had to successfully impregnate 60 percent of his mares.

The Scoreboard

THOROUGHBRED RACING.—At New York, Ontario Sweepstake, the New York Thoroughbred Association's title crown for 3-year-old fillies by winning the \$120,000 Coaching Club American Oaks at Belmont Park. A Kentucky-Bred daughter of Secretariat, the winner, named after the tennis player, carried the title in 2:28 1/2, faster than Little Current's 2:30 1/2 winning time in the Belmont stakes two weeks ago.

Chris Evert, owner by Carl Rosen, won the \$100,000 Preakness Stakes, a \$1 shot, was second and Maud Muller third.

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Johan Cruyff is about to curl the ball into net for goal.

Poland Edges Sweden

By Brian Glanville

STUTTGART, June 26 (UPI).—On a field made difficult and slippery by rain, Sweden looked steady horses in the mouth with a stiff perversity, and a fortunate Polish team won 1-0, in their second-round Group B opener. Throwing away two excellent shots in the first half, the Swedes even missed a penalty in the second when Jan Tomaszewski flung himself to save Staffan Tapper's kick after Jerzy Gorgon had brought down Conny Torstensson.

The Swedes must remote outsiders left in the tournament, played with relaxed skill, keeping the ball in the center, passing and the elegant Rafi Edstrom up, but serving and supporting them splendidly.

Edstrom is a superb header of the ball, and he is also skilful on the ground. In midfield, those two shrewd old foxes, Bo Larsson and Ove Grahn, made admirable use of the through pass, and if anything, outshone the Polish general Kazimierz Deyna. The calmly composed Swedish defense kept Poland's dangerous strikers surprisingly quiet, with the exception of one short burst in the first half, which ultimately led to the goal.

That Poland's defense is the weakest section of the team and far from impregnable was shown several times by Sweden in the first half. As early as the fourth minute, Torstensson's pass sent Staffan Tapper clean through, but Tapper shot straight at the huge Tomaszewski.

Poland reacted with some vigor, Ronnie Hellstrom punching Deyna's volley over the bar, and Gregorz Lato heading against the bar when Robert Gadocha crossed from the right.

After 28 minutes, however, Sweden again comprehensively split the Polish defense, but once again failed to consummate the chance. The pass was made beautifully down the right by Bjorn Andersson, putting Ove Grahn away as free as air, but his shot, inexcusably, went high over the bar.

So it was that Poland was able to come back and score. Twice, Robert Gadocha centered from the right. The first time Andrzej Szarmach, so dangerous with his head, sent the ball straight into the arms of Hellstrom, on the second occasion, Szarmach, on the far post, nodded it back into the goal mouth, where Lato stooped to head the only goal of the game. Sweden came out for the second half as though it rather

than Poland, was ahead, sweeping through the Polish defense with movements of inspired simplicity. Tomaszewski had to make an awkward save from Edstrom just under the bar, and a magnificent one-handed save from his own, desperate defender, Wladyslaw Zmuda, heading straight towards his own goal.

Sixteen minutes into the second half, both teams made a substitution. The unfortunate Swedes lost Bjorn Andersson, who went off on a stretcher to be replaced by Joergen Augustsson. The manliest anxious Poles took off their center-forward, Szarmach and substituted the mid-field player, Leslaw Cmikiewicz, who ironically missed the easiest chance of the game after Gadocha's free kick.

The Swedes got their penalty when Larsson's superb pass sent Torstensson away. After they had missed it, the game died, with Poland playing cautious, possession football, only too glad to sit on its goal. It will hardly win the World Cup on this form. Other teams may not be as forgiving as the Swedes.

Australian to Berlin

BERLIN, June 26 (AP).—Forward Adrian Alston, a member of the eliminated Australian World Cup soccer team, has agreed to play next season with the Herta Berlin Club of West Germany's First Division. Australian sources have said.

Yugoslavia Is 2-0 Loser

DUSSELDORF, June 26 (Reuters).—World Cup favorites West Germany swept back to top form today with a 2-0 victory over Yugoslavia as the second round of play started here today.

Rising magnificently from its weekend defeat by East Germany, the home team was launched on the winning path by a 38th-minute goal from Paul Breitner, their wandering left-back, who scored on a 25-yard drive. Gerd Mueller added the second goal 13 minutes from the end.

After the afternoon match West German coach Helmut Schoen said his team finally showed fighting spirit.

"They finally played as we had expected them to do right from the beginning," said Schoen. "The great fighting spirit was the reason for our success."

"I would single out Franz Beckenhauer, who gave a world class performance today, but every single player fought to the limit."

Miljan Miljanic, the Yugoslav coach, said West Germany's victory was well deserved. He defended his defensive tactics in the first half.

"If we had played as offensively in the first half as we did in the second," said Miljanic, "Germany would have torn us to shreds."

Yugoslavia, winners of its preliminary group, rarely looked in the match after the first half, when it had an equal share in exchanges that often bordered on the brutal.

Each side had two players booked and Brazilian referee Armando Marques angered the German crowd packing the Rhein Stadium by turning down three penalty appeals.

The Germans were never threatened by a Yugoslav attack which had two orthodox wingers but strangely no striker in the middle.

The West Germans had made four changes from the side that lost 1-0 on Saturday to East Germany, and the newcomers added the zest which had been missing in earlier games. Rainer Bonhof was one of the new driving forces.

Herbert Wimmer, recalled to midfield, had an outstanding first half, operating at the heart of almost every move as the German attack began to click.

For the first goal, the shaggy-haired Breitner drifted into the middle, took a pass, suddenly quickened his stride and lashed a superb shot over the outstretched hands of the Yugoslav goalkeeper, Rado Markovic.

When the second half opened, the West Germans continued to play at a breakneck speed, never allowing their opponents room to create openings.

Wimmer, who had been felled in what looked like a penalty situation in the first half, suffered the same fate again. But again referee Marques furiously waved play on amid a deafening storm of protests from the crowd.

Uli Hoenes was brought on as Wimmer tired and the home side immediately looked more dangerous down the right flank.

In the 77th minute, the substitution paid off when Wolfgang Overath took a quick free kick to Hoenes, who worked the ball into the penalty area before crossing into the middle. Mueller and Yugoslav center-back Joep Katalinski clashed, the ball ran loose and Mueller stabbed it into the net.

The sum of the depressed Yugoslav's effort after that was two long shots from Jovan Acimovic which Sepp Maier, who had looked safe throughout the match, had no difficulty in holding.

West Germany's next match in Group B is here Sunday against Sweden. The fourth team in the group is Poland, and the winners of the bunch and Group B will meet in the final in Munich on July 7.

Colonels Sign Coach

MILWAUKEE, June 26 (AP).—Hubie Brown, assistant coach of the Milwaukee Bucks of the National Basketball Association, has been signed as head coach of the Kentucky Colonels of the American Basketball Association.

At St. Louis, Lou Brock drove in the winning run with the fourth straight Cardinal hit in the eighth inning to give St. Louis an 8-7 victory over Pittsburgh and first place in the National League East.

Cardinals 8, Pirates 7. At St. Louis, Lou Brock drove in the winning run with the fourth straight Cardinal hit in the eighth inning to give St. Louis an 8-7 victory over Pittsburgh and first place in the National League East.

Dodgers 2, Braves 1. At Los Angeles, Ron Cey's

A's 6, Angels 1. At Oakland, Calif., Jim Hunter

picked up his 10th victory as the A's defeated California, 6-1. Sal Bando's two-run double in the third inning snapped a 1-1 tie as Hunter, despite giving up nine hits, went the distance for the eighth time in 19 starts.

White Sox 19, Royals 9. At Kansas City, Bill Sharp led off both the 10th and 12th innings with singles and eventually scored in both innings as the Chicago White Sox outlasted the Royals, 10-0, in a 3-hour, 47-minute marathon. After Sharp scored in the top of the 10th, Kansas City tied it in the last of the 10th. But after Sharp scored in the 12th, winning pitcher Terry Forster, 4-5, blanked the Royals in the bottom of the inning to finally end it.

Sharp took second in the 12th on Ed Herrmann's sacrifice bunt. Herrmann was safe on a fielder's choice and both runners moved up on Bucky Dent's sacrifice. Bill Melton's high hopper to shortstop scored Sharp.

Rangers 7, Twins 3. At Arlington, Texas, Wil Burroughs and Mike Hargrove helped ignite two three-run innings for Texas and Burroughs also delivered his 14th home run to bring the Rangers a 7-3 triumph over Minnesota.

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WET WAIT—Young female fans of Sweden's Bjorn Borg wait for their idol.

Marathon Evert-Hunt Match Is Tied

From Wire Dispatches

WIMBLEDON, England, June 26.—Chris Evert, the second seed, and unseeded Leif Hunt played tennis for 2 hours 40 minutes today but their match won't be decided until they play another 3 minutes or so tomorrow.

The women's match, which got a late start because of rain on the third day of the Wimbledon championships, was tied at

